*The China Weekly*

# REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

*A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917*

## IN THIS ISSUE

A Sensible View on Missionary Kidnappings

Non-French Residents and the Gambling Situation

China's New Gold "Customs" Currency Notes

China Cigarette Profits Help Build Great U.S. University

The Case of Chinese Republic versus the *New York Times*

The Canton Revolt and the Communist Situation

First Chinese Woman to Ascend Rostrum of a National Convention . . . . . By Hoh Chieh-shiang

Red Imperialism in Outer Mongolia . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

Extrality and Force . . . . . By Tam Sai Fan

Need for Sino-Foreign Cooperation in Insurance . . By James H. Lee

China's Responsibility for Her Australian Chinese . . . . . By Miss Chung Yuan Lan

Some Experiences with Government Enterprises in China . . . . . By Paul K. Whang

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons (Lesson No. 20) . . . . By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1931 VOLUME 56, NUMBER 13

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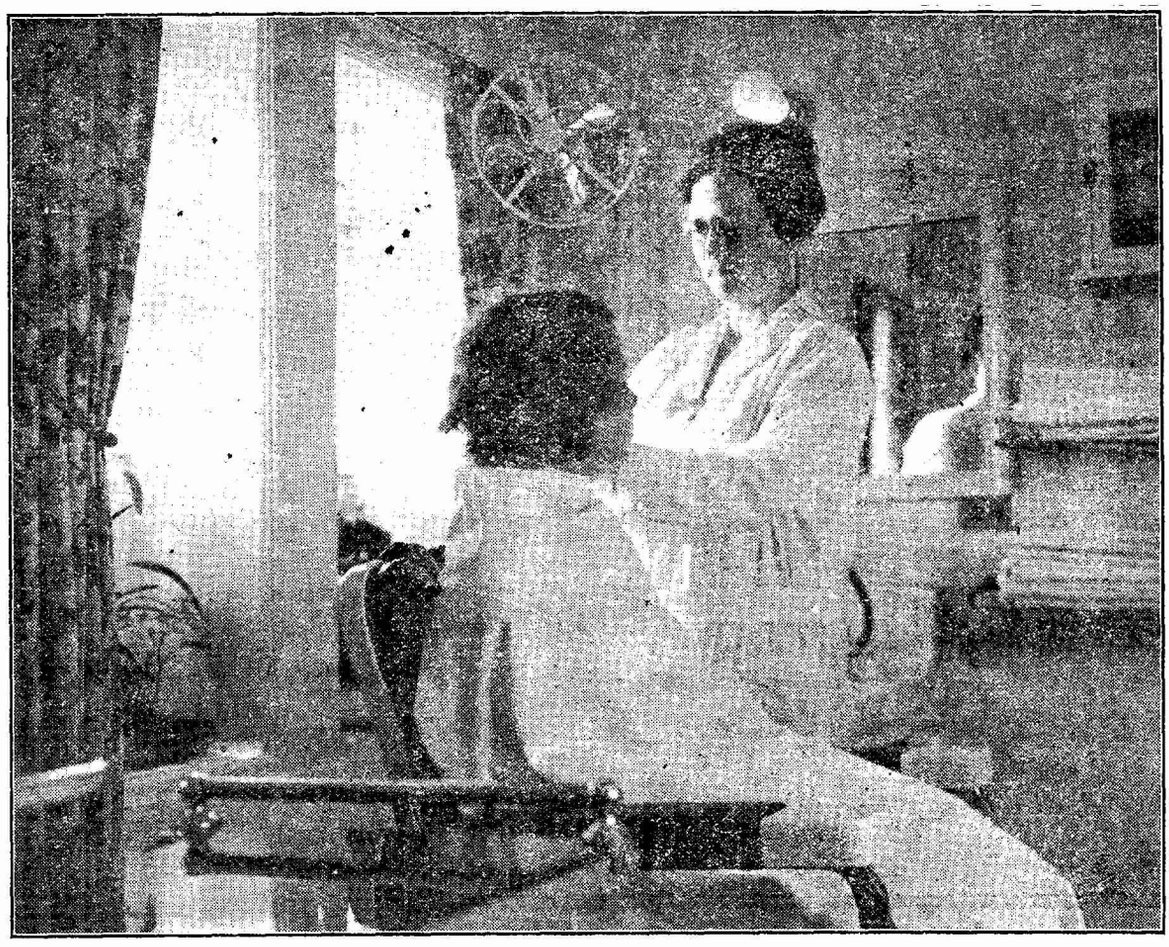

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRES. TAFT | JUNE 3 | JUNE 16 | | |
| PRES. WILSON | JUNE 12 | | JUNE 30 | JULY 18 |
| PRES. JEFFERSON | JUNE 17 | JUNE 30 | | |
| PRES. JOHNSON | JUNE 26 | | JULY 14 | AUG 1 |
| PRES. LINCOLN | JULY 1 | JULY 14 | | |
| PRES. JACKSON | JULY 10 | | JULY 28 | AUG 15 |
| PRES. MADISON | JULY 15 | JULY 28 | | |
| PRES. McKINLEY | JULY 24 | | AUG 11 | AUG 29 |
| PRES. TAFT | JULY 29 | AUG 11 | | |
| PRES GRANT | AUG 7 | | AUG 25 | SEPT 12 |
| PRES. JEFFERSON | AUG 12 | AUG 25 | | |
| PRES. CLEVELAND | AUG 21 | | SEPT 8 | SEPT 26 |
| PRES LINCOLN | AUG 26 | SEPT 8 | | |
| PRES. PIERCE | SEPT 4 | | SEPT 22 | OCT 10 |
| PRES. MADISON | SEPT 9 | SEPT 22 | | |
| PRES. WILSON | SEPT 18 | | OCT 6 | OCT 24 |
| PRES. TAFT | SEPT 23 | OCT 6 | | |
| PRES HOOVER | OCT 2 | | OCT 20 | NOV 7 |
| PRES. JEFFERSON | OCT 7 | OCT 20 | | |
| PRES. JACKSON | OCT 16 | | NOV 3 | NOV 21 |
| PRES. LINCOLN | OCT 21 | NOV 3 | | |
| PRES. McKINLEY | OCT 30 | | NOV 17 | DEC 5 |
| PRES. MADISON | NOV 4 | NOV 17 | | |
| PRES. GRANT | NOV 13 | | DEC 1 | DEC 19 |
| PRES. TAFT | NOV 18 | DEC 1 | | |
| PRES. COOLIDGE | NOV 27 | | DEC 15 | JAN 2 |

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# 密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millards's Review

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## Contents


**Editorial Paragraphs**

Non-French Residents and the Gambling Situation ..... 449
China Cigarette Profits Help Build Great U. S. University 450
A Sensible View on Missionary Kidnappings ... ..... 451
China's New Gold "Customs" Currency Notes..... ..... 451
The Case of hinese Republic versus the *New York Times* ..... 453
The Canton Revolt and the Communist Situation ..... 456

**Special Articles**

Some Experiences with Government Enterprises in China ..... By Paul K. Whang 461
First Chinese Woman to Ascend Rostrum of a National Convention..... By Hoh Chieh-shiang 463
The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons ..... (Lesson No. 20).....By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg 465
Need For Sino-Foreign Cooperation in Insurance ..... By James H. Lee 466
China's Responsibility for Her Australian Chinese ..... By Miss Chung Yuan Lan 467
Red Imperialism in Outer Mongolia ..... By C. Y. W. Meng 470
Extrality and Force ..... By Tam Sai Fan 472
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction..... 474
Men and Events ..... 478
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 480
Who's Who in China ..... 482
What the Ships Carry between America and China .....



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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.


## NON-FRENCH RESIDENTS AND THE GAMBLING SITUATION

THE French Concession at Shanghai has long been considered the most desirable residence section of the entire city. Several years ago the American residents of Shanghai, numbering probably in excess of 4,000 decided to establish their school in the French Concession and since that time many Americans have purchased land and constructed homes in the vicinity of the school. Other nationalities such as the British and wealthier classes of the Chinese have followed a similar tendency, to such an extent, that foreigners of non-French nationality now considerably outnumber the French population. While the French authorities have always maintained absolute control of their concession, the non-French population naturally has an interest in the affairs of the area because of the influence of conditions upon real-estate values, security for life and property, sanitary conditions, etc. For these reasons it is but natural that considerable apprehension should begin to develop regarding the present tendency of French officialdom to permit their concession to become the "Monte-Carlo" of the Far East. In last week's issue of *The Review* attention was called to the tendency of gambling joints, particularly roulette establishments, which had been driven from the International Settlement and Chinese-administered areas, to re-open in Frenchtown. Within recent weeks and months four of these establishments have been permitted to open in Frenchtown in the residence section, the practice being to rent houses previously occupied by private families. It doesn't require much imagination to realize what happens to real-estate values when one of these gambling resorts opens in a street occupied by private residence property. It means a general slump in real estate values because no law-abiding citizen cares to reside in close proximity to a gambling resort that is likely to be raided or which at any time might be the scene of serious disorder of a violent character. In addition to the gambling institutions intended for foreign patronage, there also are said to be at least a half-dozen similar resorts in the French Concession which cater to Chinese patrons. The inevitable result of the turning of the French Concession into an Oriental "Monte-Carlo" will be to hasten the passing of Frenchtown to Chinese control, a situation which the International Settlement authorities realized sometime ago when they de-

cided to close the dog racing and other gambling resorts in the other foreign-controlled section of the city. The French authorities apparently do not realize that the life of the foreign concessions in China depends largely upon the ability of the foreigners to so administer their areas that the Chinese can find no objection on the score of activities which are illegal under Chinese laws. On May 22 the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the beginning of its campaign for the rendition of all foreign concessions and settlements through the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of making an investigation into the administrative and economic conditions in the various foreign-administered areas. In addition it was announced that the negotiations for the rendition of the French Mixed Court would be pushed to an early conclusion. The Chinese Ratepayers (taxpayers) Association in the French Concession sent a petition to the Ministry demanding early action on the question.

## A SENSIBLE VIEW ON MISSIONARY KIDNAPPINGS

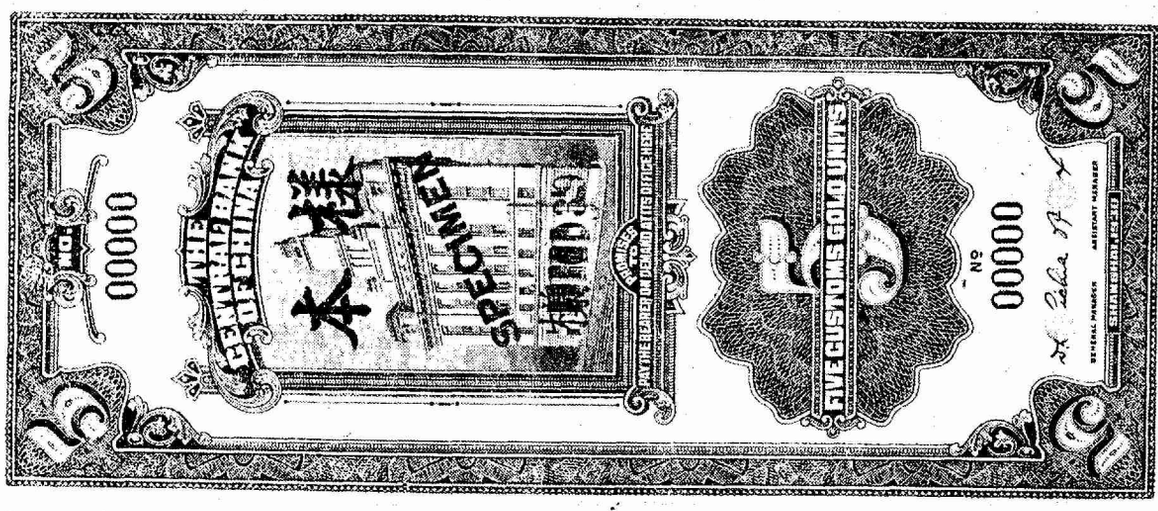
IN view of the discussions which have taken place in the local foreign newspapers on the subject of China's inability to protect foreign missionaries residing in the interior of the country, it is of interest to peruse the following comment on the subject which appeared in *The Christian Century*, leading undenominational journal of religion, published in Chicago:

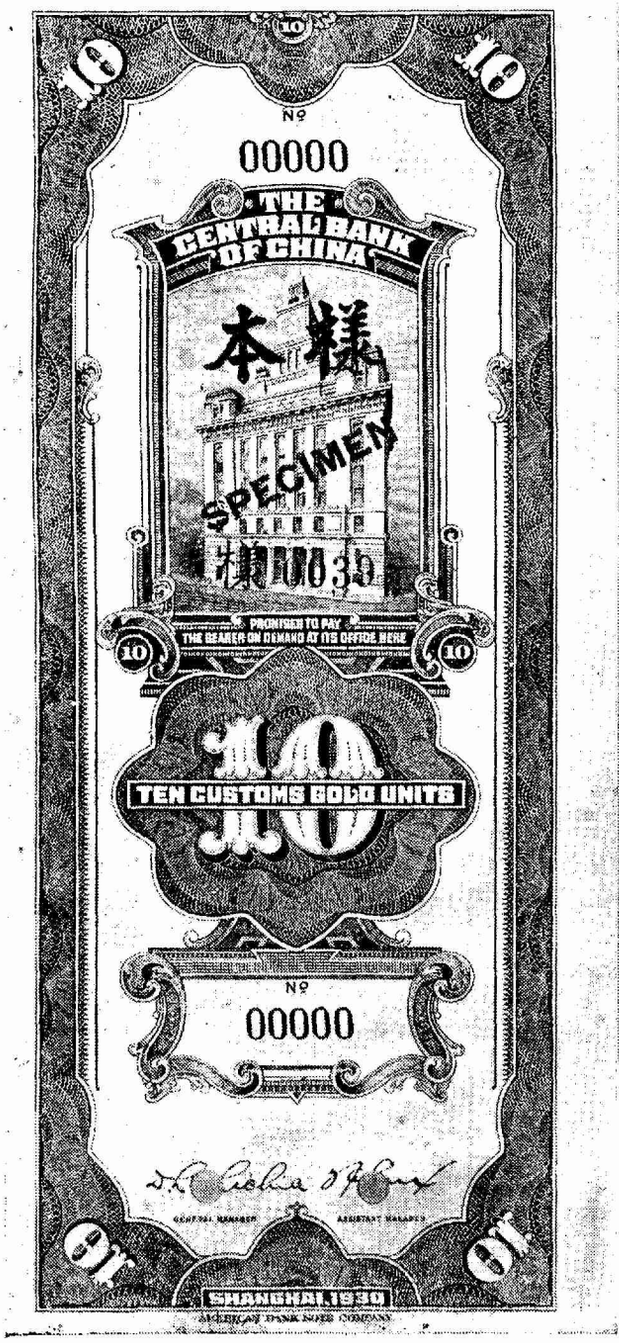
> Reports are increasing of the capture of missionaries in China by bandit bands. Large parts of that country are virtually beyond any control by the central authorities. Most of the missionaries at work in these districts represent small missions of an intensely conservative doctrinal cast. Several of these have now been carried off; some of them remain in jeopardy; the majority have been ransomed and released. It is evident that this ransoming of captured missionaries creates a peril for all Christian workers outside the treaty ports. If the missionary is ransomed, that will encourage a belief that the kidnaping of missionaries may be developed into a thriving business. If the missionary is not ransomed, as was too tragically shown in the case of the two British women workers in south China, threats of killing may be carried into effect. Although no official announcement has been made, it is generally understood that the western governments no longer undertake to provide protection for mission workers in the Chinese interior. This is as it should be. At the same time, missionaries might well consider whether they are not under some obligation to the harassed Chinese government to withdraw from notoriously dangerous sections where any mishap which may befall them will add to the difficulties of the government which is their host.

## CHINA'S NEW GOLD "CUSTOMS" CURRENCY NOTES

ON the opposite page are reproduced some samples of the new "C.G.U." notes which recently were issued by the Ministry of Finance of the National Government for the purpose of facilitating payment of Chinese customs duties. The samples reproduced herewith are of 10, 5 and 1 unit denominations, but fractional notes of 10-cents and 20-cents also have been issued. Aside from the issuance of actual gold-coin currency in Yunnan province several years ago, these notes (Customs Gold Units) probably represent China's first issuance of gold currency and while the new notes at present are used chiefly for payment of customs duties, there is strong likelihood they may eventually gain general circulation. These notes, which are backed by a gold bar reserve, are kept stabilized at approximately 40-cents gold equivalent in American currency, two and one half "C. G. U.'S" thus being worth G. $1. According to the current silver rate they are worth approximately $1.87 silver. Owing to the constant fluctuation of silver, it is reported that many retail shops as well as local hotels are planning the general use of the C.G.U. notes in regular business transactions, in place of the American gold dollar which has come to be regarded as the standard currency unit due to silver fluctuation. When the National Government decided upon the issuance of C.G.U. notes, the arbitrary value of 40-cents equivalent in American gold money was decided upon since that had been regarded as a general average value of the Chinese silver of "Mex." dollar over a long period of years. The constant slump in silver in recent months has brought the Chinese silver dollar down to about 20-cents equivalent in American money at the present time; hence the vital necessity for obtaining a new Chinese currency unit that would represent a stabilized value in exchange transactions, payment of customs duties, etc. Although the new C. G. U. notes are now used almost exclusively in customs transactions, it has been reported that the Chinese Post Office and Ministry of Railways may also use them shortly as a means of preventing exchange losses due to the slump in silver, and the apparent impossibility of the white metal ever recovering its previous position. According to the last monthly report of the supervisory committee of bankers which audits the accounts and reserves of the Government Central Bank, there are now C. G. U. 815,737.20 in circulation, these notes being kept stabilized by actual gold bars in the government treasury and also on deposit in the United States and other world money centers. Persons who wish to cash these notes may obtain their equivalent value in silver at the day's rate or if they prefer obtain a gold draft on the United States for the equivalent in American gold dollars.

CHINA'S NEW GOLD "CUSTOMS" CURRENCY NOTES NOW IN CIRCULATION



China's New "C. G. U." Notes

These are exact size reproductions of the new "Customs Gold Unit" notes which are now being used in the payment of customs duties, but which are likely to gain general circulation in China in the event silver continues to drop in value and no method can be discovered for bringing stabilization. The new notes, which are stabilized at 40-cents equivalent in American gold currency, are issued in denominations of 10, 5, and 1 units, with fractional 10-cent and 20-cent notes. They were printed by the American Bank Note Company and contain on the front the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On the reverse, with English text, appears a picture of the Shanghai Customs House.

## CHINA CIGARETTE PROFITS HELP BUILD GREAT U. S. UNIVERSITY

THREE years ago two Chinese girls departed from Shanghai on their way to the United States for a higher education. They went straight to Durham, North Carolina where they entered a school which prepares students for Duke University. It was fitting that these particular Chinese young ladies should go to Duke University because they were the daughters of a Chinese millionaire who had made his money by selling cigarettes produced in factories owned by the late James Buchanan Duke, founder of the American Tobacco Company, the British-American Tobacco Company and large stock-holder in the British Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd. James Buchanan Duke, or "Buck" Duke, who died six years ago, was reputed to have left an estate valued at G. $125,000,000, a considerable portion of which was derived from the sale of American cigarettes to Chinese peasant farmers and laborers at prices ranging from ten to twenty coppers for a package containing exactly ten cigarettes. Of the Duke fortune amounting to well over a hundred million American dollars, about one-third, or G. $40,000,000 was left to found Duke University, which, due to the Duke fortune bids fair to become one of the leading American institutions of higher learning. The issue of *Time Magazine* for April 27 contained an interesting account of the dedication of the new Duke University buildings, which have been constructed in the midst of a pine forest near Durham, North Carlolina. The article also contained much interesting information about "Buck" Duke, the founder of the fortune and the new university, which previously was known as Trinity College. Duke was famed as a "log-cabin millionaire," whose father, Washington Duke really laid the foundation for the vast fortune by engaging in the tobacco business shortly after the American civil war in 1865. It was the son Buck Duke, however, who induced the family to go into the cigarette business. He perfected the first cigarette-making machine and in 1890 by using ruthless, buccanneering, business tactics formed the vast tobacco combine known as the American Tobacco Company, which had an initial capital of G. $30,000,000. Then in cooperation with British cigarette manufacturers he assisted in the formation of the British Imperial Tobacco Company and the British American Tobacco Company. These three major tobacco trusts then apportioned the world's markets, the American Tobacco Company taking the United States and its possessions; the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., taking the British Empire and its possessions and the British-American Tobacco Company taking the remainder of the world, including China. In 1912 the United States Government stepped in and declared the American Tobacco Company an illegal trust and forced it to dissolve, but this did not affect in any adverse way the Duke fortunes for it was reported that Buck Duke then put his money into the B. A. T. and Imperial Tobacco, both under the British flag, the British Government being more sympathetic toward "trusts" and also in a position to lend ready aid with H. B. M. warships in the event some Oriental potentate tried to play fast and loose with taxes on cigarettes. The amount of Duke's holdings in the B. A. T. were not known aside from the fact that he had majority control. When he died six years ago his holdings were supposed to have been sold to British interests, thus making the company British in fact as well as corporate title. A few years previously, however, the British stock-holders in the B. A. T., clinched their control by inducing the British Government to enact an "Order in Council" which required all companies having British corporate charters to have a majority of Britishers on the board of directors. This caused the Americans on the board to lose their control, hence the sale of the American Duke holding to British interests five or six years ago followed as a matter of course. The Americans in the B. A. T. now have little to say about the company's policies, except when the company gets into trouble and the Americans have to be called in to help unscramble the complications. Practically all the leaf tobacco which is rolled into cigarettes and sold to China's teeming millions, including men and women, by the B. A. T. is produced in the United States, excepting of course, the considerable portion which is now grown in China, but is also rolled into cigarettes in B. A. T. factories located on Chinese soil. Since the B. A. T. also does business in other parts of the world, the volume of its business in China is not known to the public, but at one time was said to exceed the sales of cigarettes in the United States. But this probably is not true today as the American cigarette business has enjoyed a tremendous boom since the World War. The American public in 1930 smoked nearly 120 billion cigarettes upon which the United States Government collected in taxes the large sum of G. $360,000,000, a sum of money which at current rates of silver exchange amounts almost to China's total public debt. All of which serves to give some idea of the magnitude of the world's and China's cigarette business. The article in *Time Magazine* stated that Buck Duke, in addition to his bequest of G. $40,000,000 to Duke University, left the sum of G. $53,000,000 to his daughter, Doris Duke who was born in 1912, and who is rated as America's richest heiress. She has been "presented" at the Court of St. James and her debut at Newport last year received columns in the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic. One newspaper said she is awakened in the morning by melodious chimes, bathes in water from an illuminated fountain and travels with a body-guard.

## First Steps Taken for Rendition of Foreign Settlements

**The first step toward the rendition of all foreign concessions and settlements in the country is to be taken immediately by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in accordance with a program jointly formulated by Chang Wu-hua, Vice-Chairman of the Treaty Commission, Li Chin-lun and Wang Chia-chen, Vice-Ministers and Chen I-lien and Ying Shang-te, according to a recent *Kuo Min* message from Nanking. An investigation into administrative and economic conditions in the various foreign concessions is to be conducted and completed in four months. The country is to be divided into three areas for this purpose.**

**The Yellow River Valley and the North-east, forming one of the districts, will be inspected by Huang Yu-ting with the assistance of Tsui Shih-chi, the Ministry's Special Commissioner for the North. The Yangtsze River Valley will be in charge of Kuo Chih-chen, assisted by Chou Tse-chin, Special Commissioner for Hupeh and Hunan. Tao Shu-mu will be responsible for inspection of the Pearl River Valley in the South, and will be assisted by Tao Li-chien, Special Commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi.**

# The Case of Chinese Republic Versus the New York Times

FOR a considerable period prior to the coming into effect of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement in 1927, *The New York Times* was represented in China by Thomas F. Millard, veteran newspaper correspondent who came to the Far East originally at the time of the Russo-Japanese War as the correspondent for *The New York Herald, London Daily Mail* and *Scribner's Magazine.* Later he covered the Boxer Rebellion and from that time on had been more or less intimately connected with journalistic activities in the Far East; was instrumental in the founding of American papers in China; and in his spare moments found time for the writing of about a dozen books dealing with Sino-American relations and international political affairs in the Far East. Due to his long familiarity with Chinese politics, Mr. Millard early realized that China was due for a political turnover in 1927 and said so in his dispatches to *The Times.* But neither *The Times* nor certain foreign interests on the China coast concurred in Mr. Millard's views, so *The Times* sent out a new correspondent to report the situation. The new man was Frederick Moore, once an *Associated Press* correspondent in Peking, but in recent years an adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office. Moore, being unfamiliar with Chinese politics, immediately swallowed all the propaganda emanating from foreign sources in Shanghai and transmitted same to *The Times.* He reported that the Northern military faction defending the Shanghai district was practically impregnable; that Sun Chuan-fang had the strongest army in China next to Chang Tso-ling, etc. Two days later Shanghai fell to the Canton Nationalist forces. Mr. Moore's dispatches to *The Times* reflected a situation the exact opposite to that which had been indicated in Millard's cables, hence readers of *The Times* were so exasperated at the change that some 4,000 of them wrote letters of protest to the editor; in fact so many readers wrote letters of protest that *The Times* was forced to print a form letter for use in answering them. The situation finally became so hot that *The Times* was compelled to withdraw Moore and appoint another correspondent, Mr. Millard in the meantime having joined, first the *New York World* and then the *Herald-Tribune.*

After the retirement of Frederick Moore from the field, *The Times* appointed two correspondents, H. F. Misselwitz at Shanghai and Hallet Abend in Peiping. Misselwitz had previously been connected with the *United Press* while Abend had been connected with a local newspaper in the Northern capital. The *Times* from then on published two China dispatches in its daily editions, the ones from Misselwitz generally reflecting the Nationalist point of view while Abend's dispatches reflected the Northern viewpoint and were generally classed as "anti-Nationalist." This situation continued for a considerable period until *The Times* decided to cut down expenses and turned the whole show over to Abend. Misselwitz returned to New York and rejoined the *United Press* where he has since served as night cable editor in the New York office.

It was not long after Abend's appointment as sole *Times* correspondent that he got into trouble with the Nationalist authorities, Nanking charging that his dispatches did not reflect the true situation. Nanking's animosities were aroused by two specific dispatches which Abend cabled to *The Times* in 1928 and 1929, the dispatches being as follows:

(December 9, 1928)

"Soong Mei-ling, General Chiang's wife, is blamed for the General's present hunger for power, and so universal is the habit of placing the blame for the present trend of events at her door, that even in the bazaars in Peking it is a commonplace when grievances are discussed, to end the discussion with what has almost become a proverb: 'If Mei-ling were at the bottom of the Yangtsze, then China would suffer less.'

"So evident has it become that Chiang Kai-shek and his ambitious wife are aiming at the attainment of supreme power that all of their adherents are now cynically referred to by the Chinese as 'the royal family,' and the one-time hero of the revolution erstwhile 'George Washington of China,' is even more unpopular than the despots he ousted from power.

"But there is one member of 'the royal family' who is openly and bitterly opposed to General Chiang's personal ambitions, and that one person is his able and powerful brother-in-law, T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, Mr. Soong will tell any one who has his confidence that General Chiang's course, in his opinion, can lead to nothing but more fighting. He declares that the many men who helped to bring the Nationalist movement to success are all entitled to a real share in the government, and in the task of reconstruction in China. They all resent a one-man assumption of power, and will all work against the success of centralization of power in one man's hands."

(April 25, 1929)

"General Fang Chen-wu's overtures to Marshal Feng coincide with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's declaration that though the Nationalist principles afford China's only hope, the nation has been betrayed by the present Nanking leaders, who are termed 'rotten to the core.' A clean sweep is the only remedy for such intolerable conditions, Chang declares."

Mr. Abend's dispatch quoting the Mukden leader as declaring that Nanking's leaders were "rotten to the core" naturally aroused the ire of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who immediately wired Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as to the accuracy of the statement. Marshal Chang came back with the following statement:

"Shenyang (Mukden), June 15.

"Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Your telegram of the 11th instant was duly received. I have complete confidence in the Central Government and have never criticized nor expressed any dissatisfaction with the doings of the Government. I think there is no need of further mentioning of this since both President Chiang and you know me very well.

"I do not know the foreign correspondent Hallett Abend. It is quite apparent that he circulated all those rumours to throw dust into the eyes of the public in the hope of enabling him to fish in the troubled waters.

"(Signed) Chang Hsueh-liang."

It was this incident which caused the National Government to demand Mr. Abend's deportation, but owing to the existence of exterritoriality the Chinese authorities had no power for carrying out their desires; hence the case was referred to John Van Antwerp MacMurray,

American Minister at Peiping. The American Minister, after examining Mr. Abend's evidence upon which his telegram had been based, refused to concur in the National Government's demand for his (Abend's) deportation. The National Government then retaliated by denying Mr. Abend the use of Chinese telegraphic facilities and also refused to supply him with its *Kuomin* and other official reports. Mr. Abend was thus forced to get along as best he could under the circumstances, remaining in close proximity to the foreign cable offices, which, until quite recently were not subject to Chinese censorship.

The "break-off-relations" or deadlock existing between the National Government, Republic of China and *The New York Times* continued until quite recently when an effort was made to re-establish diplomatic contact. Mr. Abend wrote a long letter explaining his position which was transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson. The letter explained the circumstances of Mr. Abend's dispatches from Peiping which the National Government had considered "unfair" and on behalf of himself and *The Times* expressed regret "at the Chinese Government's objections to these items....and the resulting misunderstanding....and reiterated that they were not inspired by prejudice nor by any intention to be unfair." As a result of this letter the National Government restored Mr. Abend's press facilities, but the official *Kuomin* news agency, a few days later, issued a report on the incident which quoted a high official of the Nanking Foreign Office as stating that Mr. Abend's press facilities had been restored "due to the receipt of an expression of regret on behalf of Mr. Abend and *The Times* for the publication of false and unfair news reports concerning China which had caused the National Government to demand Abend's deportation in the summer of 1929."

Since that time there has been a rather undignified exchange of "notes" all of which have been printed in the local foreign newspapers wherein Mr. Abend and the Nanking Foreign Office spokesman have been calling each other bad names, said correspondence also appearing in *The New York Times*. Mr. Abend demanded a retraction from the Nanking Foreign Office, which was refused, but a statement was issued to the general effect that Nanking held its original views, that Mr. Abend's dispatches had been "unfair and false." Mr. Abend insisted that his letter, which was transmitted through the American Minister, did not apologize for "unfair and false" news reports and that the *Kuomin* report itself was an "unfair and false news report" of the contents of his letter. The New York *Times* then published an editorial on the question which reviewed the latest exchange of "notes" and concluded with the statement, "So there are two sides to the question! One side is that of simple truth, the other that of evident falsehood. By reading the published correspondence anyone can see who took which side." The latest "shot" from Nanking, which was issued through *Kuomin* on May 20 quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as declaring that the National Government "still maintained its position that the demand for the deportation of the *New York Times'* correspondent was justified by Mr. Abend's false and malicious reports, and had agreed to restore his status.... after it had been led to believe in the sincerity of *The Times'* expression of regret." On May 24 *Kuomin* issued a further report wherein was reprinted the texts of Mr. Abend's dispatches which had caused the trouble and which appear in the foregoing.

Recently Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, delivered an address at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri wherein he declared that newspapers had become as powerful as governments. One wonders whether he had the *New York Times* in mind when he made this statement, because a well known Chinese writer recently charged that certain foreign correspondents had caused the Chinese people more damage than had the foreign gunboats. Judging the attitude of *The Times*, not from the recent Abend incident, but from its policy since 1926-1927, it seems but fair to assume that *The Times* is not overly friendly toward the National Government. What is responsible for this attitude is not known, but that is has caused the Chinese considerable embarassment is obvious. There have been a number or rumors in circulation that the attitude of *The Times* had been responsible for the coldness of Wall Street financiers toward Nanking's overtures for a refunding of the defaulted debts, which probably was responsible for the recent attempt on the part of certain interests to patch up the trouble between the National Government and *The New York Times*. Also there have been other rumors that *The Times* attitude had been inspired by pressure from certain "imperialistic" European governments which were opposed to Chinese as well as other nationalistic movements in the Far East. At any rate the situation is unfortunate and has reacted unfavorably upon Sino-American relations. The Court of International Justice at the Hague was established for the purpose of adjusting disputes between nations, but if this trouble between foreign governments and powerful foreign newspapers continues, the nations apparently will have to get together and establish some further and still higher court for the adjustment of disputes between governments and foreign correspondents.

Aside from its complications with Soviet Russia it probably is correct to say that the Chinese National Government has had more complications with foreign newspapers and foreign newspapers correspondents than it has had with any foreign government. While foreign governments have resisted China's demands for independence and on occasion have resorted to forceful measures, the effects have been felt by a comparatively limited number of people. But certain foreign newspapers, American, European and Japanese have made their opposition to the Chinese nationalist movement much more widely felt because almost everybody reads newspapers and ninety percent of those who read the dispatches do not have the time or ability to investigate the facts or conditions or motives which may have inspired the particular dispatch or the underlying conditions that may have been responsible for the incidents reported in the dispatch. When a foreign minister stationed in a country becomes persona non grata he is usually removed, but powerful newspapers have consistently resisted such demands, witness the present case of the

Japanese Rengo service which is refusing to withdraw its correspondent even after being presented with definite proof of the inaccuracy of dispatches for which he was directly or indirectly responsible.

For a considerable period rumors have been drifting back to China from New York that *The New York Times* was planning to tranfer Mr. Abend to some other field, but that no action would be taken so long as he was being attacked by the Chinese authorities. In fact one of the executives of *The Times* was recently quoted as declaring that they would never transfer a correspondent merely because some foreign official or foreign government objected to his dispatches. However, it seems fairely safe to conclude that the general tone of Mr. Abend's dispatches must accord with the policy of *The Times*, otherwise they would not keep him in this field. Sometime ago a Chinese writer in the United States who occasionally contributes articles to *The Review* stated that the general policy of *The New York Times* in publishing "all the news that's fit to print" apparently did not apply to news from China because *The Times* constantly gave prominence to news from its China correspondent that obviously would not be printed if it came from any other foreign country or from the domestic news field in the United States. For this reason *The Review's* correspondent assumed that China constituted a sort of private "racket" in the office of the *New York Times*. Since this subject has been and still is being aired in the local foreign newspapers, it might also be mentioned that Mr. Abend's dispatches to *The Times* have also been severely criticised in the United States particularly in missionary and church circles, and that Mr. Abend's recent book advocating foreign military intervention in China did not arouse universal acclaim, witness the following editorial which appeared in *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, one of the leading American newspapers, on Oct. 19 of last year:

### "BENEVOLENT" INVASION

(Editorial, Louisville Courier-Journal Oct. 19)

Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent, than whom no worse guesser about the military and political developments of the last two years existed among the Peiping observers, has written a book, pleading for joint military intervention by the Powers in China. He calls it "a benevolent intervention," though he admits it would be received at best "by sullen resentment," at worst by armed resistance. He is confident, however, that resistance would be ineffectual, in which he agrees with The Los Angeles Times, another advocate of the strong arm. The Times says the Chinese will "yield only to superior force."

China would yield. It always does; but China's penetrability is that of quicksand. Orientals in the course of the last few thousand years have found it deceptively yielding, become engulfed and absorbed into the native population. More than one modern Power has set foot in China and found extrication more difficult and expensive than "muscling in" had been.

China is a large country with a large population, united by an ancient culture. Armies can invade it and rule while they remain; but they can't subdue or change it. To conquer and garrison China would cost billions, besides bloodshed. There are vast mountainous regions without roads. The army of occupation could stay till the nations grew tired of the expense and when it was withdrawn China would be what it was when the army came. No alien imposed government would stand unsupported from without.

The fundamental curse of China is poverty in the midst of plenty. Were such "benevolent intervention" to accomplish anything for the good of the Chinese, it would have to build railroads and highways to disperse the congested population of the coast and the navigable river valleys; open mines, promote industries and encourage agriculture. That would require more billions. But why sink the initial billions in making war on China for the purpose of its internal improvement? It would be much more expeditious and economical to aid the Chinese Government in these public works. The author hasn't much confidence in the ability of the Nationalist Government to unify the country; but then he didn't think the Nationalists could take Peking either or exterminate the War Lords. It may prove equally as competent in civil administration if it is given a fair chance. Certainly China's experience with the benevolence of military intruders is not conductive to the belief that intervention could be kept free from exploitation.

## U. S. Law Against Indentured Labor May Affect Malay Rubber

**The survey undertaken by the Tariff Commission at the request of the U. S. State Department indicates that nearly $700,000,000 worth of imports into the United States may be affected by the exclusion of the products of forced or indentured labor, under the provisions of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, effective from January 1, according to the New York *Herald-Tribune*.**

**The Tariff Commission studied labor conditions throughout the world in an effort to list every possible commodity that could be included under this sweeping ban.**

**Rubber imports from Malaya, which totalled $138,000,000 in 1928, may be excluded in accordance with the Treasury Department's interpretation of the law because Malaya is reported to employ contract labor with penal sanction. Similar imports from Java and other East Indies islands are also listed as likely to be affected.**

**The Tariff Commission further announces that experiment with this system will doubtless involve serious administrative difficulties and international complications.**

## Broadcasting Ban Denied by Millington Agency

**In an order to Millington, Ltd., Shanghai, the Ministry of Communications has instructed the Company to stop broadcasting at once from the station it recently established. The *Central News Agency* learns that this order comes as a result of an investigation made by the Ministry in regard to the procedure adopted by the Company when inaugurating the broadcasting service, which was subsequently found not in accordance with the stipulated regulations. It was stated that Millington Ltd., before starting the service, did not make any report to the Communications Ministry as to the design of their broadcasters or the process of their installation.**

**A representative of Millington, Ltd., informed *The Review* on Tuesday, May 26 that the company's broadcasting service had been properly registered with the Government department in Nanking and that no information of any kind had been received from Nanking regarding objections to the broadcasting and that no order had been received from the Government or otherwise to discontinue the service.**

## Sir Aurel Stein to Abandon Expedition

**A *Reuters* message from Peiping May 23 stated that Sir Aurel Stein, is abandoning his scientific expedition largely owing to hindrances placed in his way by the local authorities. The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Relics, which conducted a strong campaign last December for the expulsion of Sir Aurel Stein, has received a telegram from General Chin, chairman of the Sinkiang provincial government, saying that in response to its repeated requests he has ordered Sir Aurel Stein to leave the province. The main object of his expedition was to discover the old route of the famous Buddhist monk Hsuan Tsang who, during the Tang Dynasty, penetrated from China as far as North India and the Caspian Sea, although a search was also to be made for more relics.**

# The Canton Revolt and the Communist Situation

(*Special Correspondence*)

**Canton—The Cantonese leaders who are opposed to the Central Government at Nanking held a meeting in Canton following the arrival in that city of Sun Fo, Eugene Chen, Tang Shao-yi and others and decided to abandon their previously announced plan for the organization of a provisional government. They have now announced their determination to form a permanent government which they will call the "National Government of China." The leaders also announce that Canton will be the new Capital temporarily.**

**The arrival of Tang Shao-yi, veteran member of the Kuomintang and former holder of high offices in various regimes in Peking, has lent considerable significance to the Canton movement as the veteran statesman had not previous associated himself with various anti-Nanking coalitions in the past two or three years.**

**Two telegrams were dispatched to Nanking yesterday giving Gen. Chiang Kai-shek a forty-eight hour ultimatum to resign. One telegram was signed by prominent civil-political leaders, including Tang Shao-yi, Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Eugene Chen, Hsu Chung-hsi and Chen Chi-tang. The other telegram was signed by the Kwangsi-Cantonese military leaders. Both telegrams enumerated Gen. Chiang's so-called "crimes."**

**The new Government in Canton is expected to be promulgated in the next few days and will be patterned after the Canton "Committee Government" of 1925-1926. There will be no chief executive.**

**Observers here fear one of the first moves of the new administration will be to take over the Salt Gabelle and Maritime Customs' offices, but the policy in this regard has not yet been announced.**

**The Canton movement to the present has been characterized by extreme bitterness toward Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but has also been secretly fostered by two other important factors, one being the rivalry between Gen. Chen Chi-tang and Chen Ming-hsu and the other political manouvers of the Kwangsi faction to regain its lost political influence. Also, the Cantonese leaders have greatly resented the recent alleged detention of Hu Han-ming, late head of the Legislative Yuan.**

**That the present Canton political situation contains elements of future friction is evident in the fact that the present political coalition contains diverse political elements including Left, Center, Right. Also it is evident that the Kwangsi leaders have been persona non grata at Canton for the past two years. Last week a memorial erected here in 1927 commemorating the defeat of the Communists, was secretly removed during the night upon the orders of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the reason being that the monument contains an inscription branding Wang Ching-wei and Chang Fa-kwei as arch Communist leaders.**

**The leaders here declare there is no chance of a peaceful settlement of the present situation except through the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The Cantonese are actively preparing for war, the arsenal being operated by double-shifts and the Government is trying to place orders abroad for airplanes and munitions. Gen. Chang Hui-chang, the Chinese "Lindbergh," former head of the Nanking air-forces is now in Canton. To the present his attitude is not clear due to his well known antipathy to Wang Ching-wei. Before his arrival in Canton it was generally believed that Gen. Chang Hui-chang was actively supporting the Canton movement.**

**Many Cantonese merchants seem to be actively sympathetic toward the Anti-Chiang military movement despite the fact that it is bound to hamper their trade and also increase taxation. The attitude of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's 60th and 61st Divisions, stationed in Kiangsi, is considered doubtful although local leaders claim their support. It is generally thought that their possible opposition to the Cantonese movement is likely to be half-hearted at best on account of their provincial affiliations. Thus far neither of the commanders of this force has arrived at Canton.**

**Future troop movements from this angle are unknown but the leaders predict that a Northern Expedition will probably be sent by way of Hunan.**

THE imminent possibility of an outbreak of civil war between the Central Government and rebel factions which are new engaged in the creation of an opposition administration in Canton, has directed the attention of Chinese and foreigners generally to the serious Communist and red-bandit situation in Central China. That serious apprehension exists is but natural due to the fact that the Central Government for the past six months has been engaged in what has appeared an almost, futile attempt to suppress red disorders in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Fukien provinces, despite the fact that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has dispatched more than 200,000 of the Government's best troops into the affected districts. In the event of an outbreak of civil war in the southern provinces, the fear exists that it may ultimately result in a combination of Communists and disaffected Kuomintang political factions with consequences somewhat similar to events in Canton and Nanchang in August and December of 1927 and in Changsha and Kian in July and October of last year which led to the massacre of large numbers of people and the looting and destruction of much private property. It is not meant to imply that the leaders, particularly Left Wing political elements, now prominent in the Canton revolt would again connive at a combination with the Communists similar to the disastrous alliance of Left Wing and Communists in 1927, but the feeling exists that Canton might not be able to prevent the Communists from against gaining the upper hand, due largely to the fact that the Communists represent a unified force with a known objective while Canton's present leaders represent diversified ,if not outright antagonistic political elements.

The latest information on the Communist

## SOME CANTON LEADERS WHO ARE INVOLVED

*Upper left*—Teng Tseh-ju, member of the Supervisory Committee; *Upper Right*—Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader who may head the Canton regime; *Lower Left*—Gen. Li Tsung-jen, commander of the Kwangsi army; *Lower Right*—Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, commander of the 10th Route Army in Kiangsi, whom Canton claims, but who has telegraphed to Nanking expressing his loyalty to the Central Government. The strip across the center of the page is a recent picture of the Canton harbor showing the southern suburb, Honan.

situation in the Central and Southern provinces was contained in an official report presented to the National People's Convention by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, who has had charge of the anti-red drive for several months. Space is too limited for a complete report of Gen. Ho's disclosures, but briefly he stated that in Kiangsi province alone 186,000 persons had been massacred by the reds and 2,100,000 forced to flee to other provinces. More than 100,000 houses had been burned resulting in property losses amounting to $650,000,000 (silver). About 39,000,000 piculs (one picul equivalent to 133 pounds) of rice and other grains belonging to farmers and dealers had been destroyed. In Hunan province the number of persons massacred by the reds was placed at 72,000 with 120,000 buildings destroyed with consequent property losses of $300,000,000. Gen. Ho's report gave details regarding the various red gangs which have been responsible for this devastation and charge the Soviet Third International with direct responsibility for this situation through the sending of emissaries from Moscow and elsewhere for the purpose of directing the campaign. The outstanding Communist leaders, Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung were credited with 50,000 rifles besides ample machine-guns and field pieces. In addition to the major gangs there were numerous smaller gangs which cooperate in accordance with the orders of a Supreme Political Bureau, which in turn receives instructions from the Third International. The Government's drive against the Communist menace which is now being conducted by some 200,000 troops, had recaptured many of the Sovietized towns, but this had only resulted in the adoption of new tactics. According to Gen. Ho the red armies have concentrated their Communist-bandit forces of Hunan and Hupeh in west Hunan and those of northern Kiangsi in the southern part of this province, while red agents have been sent to other provinces, particularly Honan where the movement appears to be spreading. Among the documents which the Government forces had seized was a complete chart of the Communist organization showing that the entire movement is headed by a Red Central Political Bureau which has five branches in Manchuria, North China, Yangtsze Valley, South China and Kiangnan, the last named including Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. Under these five major branches there are various sub-committees which are devoted to the propagation of red-doctrines in various centers, including Shanghai. The Supreme Red Council also has charge of military and political affairs, the matter of smuggling arms, food-transport, the secretariat, etc.

Of definite interest in connection with Gen. Ho Ying-chin's report on the red situation, was an authoritative account of Communist activities in China which was published in the May 7 issue of *International Press Correspondence*, organ of the Third International, which is published in Germany. The article was headed, "Soviet Movement in China Unvanquished," and declared that the "annihilation-campaign of the Government forces against the Soviet districts in South China had passed without any results." Continuing, the article declared that the National Government had mobilized more than 200,000 men, including some 60,000 troops formerly belonging to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, but that these troops had failed in their objective. It was claimed that Chinese Soviet Army, including local defense forces and "young guards" now numbered in excess of 100,00 men and that all preparations, including the construction of trenches, setting up of barbed-wire entanglements, etc., had been made for resisting the Government troops. It was also claimed that the Reds are now equipped with poison gas which will be used in the forthcoming battle. The article contained details regarding the location of the Red forces and corroberated reports from Government sources regarding the spread of Communism into Honan, especially in the districts adjoining the Peiping-Hankow Railway along the Hupeh-Honan border. It was stated that the Government forces had captured and executed the wife of Mao Tse-tung and that the wives and mothers of two other red leaders, Peng Te-hwei and Huang Kun-lo had also been arrested, "but this would not interfere with the red activities." There was a sarcastic reference to the executions of Communists in Hankow and an appeal to the so-called "League Against Imperialism," to prevent foreign nations from extending assistance to the National Government.

Although Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in an address at Nanking on May 25 suggested the possibility of an early outbreak of hostilities (*Reuter* from Nanking) and declared that if Canton proceeded to the establishment of an opposition government, "Nanking would have no alternative than treat Canton's leaders as rebels and take measures to suppress them," the possibility exists that there may be several weeks of political fireworks before the actual fighting begins. In this respect the Canton situation somewhat resembles developments in North China last year preceding the actual outbreak of hostilities, the reason being that aside from the one unifying element of hostility to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, there is a strong undercurrent of hostility existing between the various political groups. While Canton does not include any reactionary military groups similar to the Shansi and Kuominchun groups in North China, Canton does have three separate and distinct military factions or cliques that may prove equally difficult for the politicians to control. They are the Kwangsi faction, led by Bei Tsung-chi, Li Tsung-jen and Huang Shao-hsiung; the so-called Cantonese "Ironsides" led by the radical general Chang Fa-kwei and the Kwangtung 8th Army, headed by Gen. Chen Chi-tang. The total military strength of these three groups is given as 50,000 effectives. Hitherto there has been little friendliness between the Ironsides and Kwangsi, but in recent months they have been thrown together by the attacks of the Kwangtung forces led by Gen. Chen Chi-tang. Now they have all been brought together on the common platform of antagonism to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and are trying to form an opposition government (scheduled for formal announcement on Thursday, May 28) which will include the Left Wing elements in the Kuomintang represented by Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kung-po, Eugene Chee, Chen Shu-jen; Extreme Right Wing or "Western-Hills faction" represented by Tsou Lu; Moderate Right Wing or Hu Han-ming faction, represented by Ku Ying-fen; and Sun Fo, who until recently was a member of the Kuomintang group that controls

the Central Government at Nanking. Although certain Government organs still insist that Sun Fo is in Canton as a mediator, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's statement on May 25 indicated his belief that Sun Fo's real purpose in going to Canton was to participate in the opposition government. Detailed reports on the Canton situation which appear further on in these columns, state that Sun Fo has actually been appointed Chairman of the reorganized Kwangtung Provincial Government. Various reports from Canton which have appeared in the Shanghai newspapers indicate that difficulties already have developed in the ranks, one such report stating that Ku Ying-fen, member of the Central Supervisory Committee and Huang Chi-loh, member of the Kwangtung Kuomintang had dropped out of the picture because of their opposition to Wang Ching-wei. A report by Reuter from Canton which was dated May 20 but was not published until May 26 stated that the Canton militarists and politicians were embarassed because of the lack of a leader of sufficient strength to unify the various elements. It was hoped that Wang Ching-wei would supply this lack, although some doubt was expressed as to his ability to rally all factions to a common aim and policy.

The Central Government at Nanking has been following its accustomed tactics in respect to the Canton situation. Chang Chi, veteran Kuomintangist, member of the Central Supervisory Committee and vice-chairman of the Judicial Yuan departed for Canton on May 23 bearing personal letters to the Canton leaders suggesting ways of settling the trouble peacefully. Although there has been no official statement regarding the contents of Chang Chi's peace offer, the Chinese newspapers have suggested various plans for reorganizing the National Government that might be acceptible to Canton. In the meantime Nanking is taking certain military steps to protect its position as the Central Government of the nation. In Gen. Chiang's address on Monday he stated that six divisions of government troops are being moved from various positions in Chekiang, Kiangsi and Anhwei into Hunan and Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, is establishing his headquarters at Changsha, capital of Hunan. A report by the United Press from Hankow on May 25 stated that five divisions have already started moving into Kiangsi and Hunan and in the event of actual war, that Wu-Han would be able to send ten divisions into the field on Nanking's side. The Hankow dispatch gave detailed information regarding the divisions which are being sent to the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kwangtung border, stating that as troops are being withdrawn from Hupeh, others are being moved south-ward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway from Honan. Four divisions from Hankow, including the 13th and 18th commanded respectively by Hsia Tao-yin and Hsu Yuan-chuan have entered Hunan from western Hupeh. Gen. Hsia's division which assisted in the defeat of Yen's troops in Shantung last year have taken up garrison duty in Changsha. The 11th Division is being moved to Kiangsi. Gen. Ho Chen-chun, head of the Hupeh Government is also expected to take an active part in the situation should fighting develop. Reports from Nanking also have indicated active plans for the use of bombing squadrons, a report on May 25 stating that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was sending twenty bombing planes to Nanking immediately. In addition it was reported that Nanking has placed orders in England for fifty planes equipped with machine-guns and that an order also had been placed in the United States for six modern bombers which will be shipped immediately. In this way Nanking apparently intends to make up for the loss of Gen. Chang Hui-chang, crack Cantonese aviator, who has deserted the Central Government and gone to Canton, taking with him, according to report, a half-dozen planes which were being used in the anti-Communist warfare in Kiangsi province.

Inspired reports from various sources which have been made public through the official *Kuomin* news service indicate that Nanking is being pressed to launch a punitive expedition. Some thirty ranking commanders in North China on May 23 sent a telegram to Nanking demanding action, the telegram also being accompanied by a request for funds with which to equip their forces.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in recent days has held numerous military conferences in Nanking with Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War; Ho Chen-chun, chairman of Hupeh; Han Fu-chu, chairman of Shantung; Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan; Lu Tih-ping, chairman of Kiangsi.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, vice-commander of the National Military and Naval forces, has also been holding military conferences with military officials in the former capital at Peiping where it is stated he intends to establish his headquarters for the present.

The National Navy, according to a *Kuomin* report on May 20 has announced its allegiance to the National Government, the circular telegram containing the signatures of Admirals Yang Shu-chwang, Chen Shao-kuan, Chen Chi-liang, Chen Hung-yung and Tseng Yi-ting.

A report from Taiyuanfu (*Kuomin*) stated that Nanking had decided to grant a monthly subsidy for the purpose of reorganizing the Northwestern military units under the ex-Kuominchun commander, Sun Tien-ying, whose attitude has been considered uncertain in respect to the Canton situation. Gen. Sun's troops are stated to be concentrated at Chuncheng and Pinglu in southern Shansi province. The Government also has agreed to remit one million dollars monthly to cover the military expenses of the Shansi units under Gen. Shang Chen.

A Nanking report (*Kuomin*) on May 21 stated that definite assurances had been received from Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, commander of the 19th Route Army, stationed in Southern Kiangsi, that his forces would remain loyal to the Government. The reported arrival of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, vice-commander of the 19th at Canton has led to speculation that he may have been ousted from his command. The 19th was formerly under Gen. Ming-hsu at Canton but was transferred to Kiangsi in connection with the anti-red war. Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, who is now in Japan, has sent a telegram to Gen. Chen Chi-tang in Canton severely criticising him for disarming the "perfectly inoffensive units of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Gen. Shih-Yu-shan, former Kuominchun commander, has wired to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Peiping, pledging his loyalty. Gen. Shih is commander of the 13th Route army stationed in southern Hopei (Chihli) province and according to Canton reports was planing to join the South.

Generals Liu Hsiang and Liu Wen-hui, Szechuen militarists have sent telegrams to Gen. Chen Chi-tang at Canton, urging him not to take up arms against the Central Government.

A Japanese *Rengo* report from Hongkong on May 23 stated that the Kwangtung provincial government had decided to float a loan of $10,000,000 for war purposes.

The Chekiang provincial government on May 23 sent a telegram to the estranged members of the Central Supervisory Committee, Teng Tse-ju, Ku Ying-fen, Lin Sen and Hsiao Fu-cheng, at Canton urging them to subordinate their personal prejudices for the sake of the nation.

Although Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's statement in Nanking on Monday indicated his belief that Sun Fo had gone to Canton for the purpose joining the "rebel" government, reports circulated by the official *Kuomin* service have continued to give the impresion that Sun Fo's real interest is to effect a peaceful solution of the trouble.

Chang Chi, who has gone to Canton on a peace mis-

sion, carried letters to the Canton leaders from the four "elder statemen" of the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee in Nanking, Tsai Yuan-pei, Wu Chihui, Chang Ching-kiang and Li Shih-cheng. Chang Chi was seen off at Shanghai by H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, and Generals Wu Tieh-cheng and Gen. Chang Chun, the last named being Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Chinese residents in the Straits Settlements have sent a telegram to Nanking urging "stern measures" for the punishment of Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, on May 25 denied various reports which have been circulated regarding impending changes in the National Government at Nanking, one being that Dr. Wellington Koo would be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Dr. Wang who would assume the presidency of the Judical Yuan and that Kao Chi-yi, at present director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway would be appointed Minister of Railways in place of Sun Fo. He also denied the report that Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications in the Peking Government, would be appointed to the railway post at Nanking. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Judical Yuan, who has been in Shanghai on "sick-leave" was reported as making preparations to proceed to Europe to resume his post on the Hague Court.

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, who has also been in Shanghai for a considerable period, departed on May 26 for Nanking to resume his position.

Ting Wei-fan, member of the standing committee of the Kuomintang C. E. C. in an address at Nanking on May 26 expressed the opinion that the Canton situation may be liquidated without warfare. He stated that the Canton situation was brought about by a few individuals and that Kwangtung province was not supporting the movement. On the other hand Gen. Ho Chen-chun, head of the Hupeh Government, has urged the dispatch of a punitive expedition immediately.

One of the leading officials of the Central Government, in an interview with newspapermen in Shanghai early in the week declared that Nanking would exhaust all reasonable means of preventing the Canton situation from causing a renewal of civil war, but that if Canton persisted in forming an opposition government that Nanking would be compelled to use force in protecting the Party and Government. He said that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, leader of the Canton revolt, would not be able to muster more than 30,000 effectives, including Kwangsi and that if fighting actually developed the 19th Route Army, consisting of 20,000 men, now in southern Kiangsi, would be able to suppress the Canton revolt. He stated that the Government's chief anxiety was due to the fear of an accentuation of Communist disturbances in the southern provinces; that warlike activities on the part of Kwangsi and Ironsides had always been accompanied by Communist uprisings. He said there were no prospects of trouble in the North. He stated, however, that the Government now has 20 divisions in Kiangsi alone and that the anti-red drive was being speeded up on account of the Canton situation. He also alleged that the red gangs in Kiangsi and Hunan had received support from certain elements in Canton with the object of harassing the Central Government.

## THE TREND OF EVENTS AT CANTON

*(Continued from reports appearing in The Review on May 9, 16 and 23).*

Hongkong, May 20 (10 p.m.)—The first Kwangsi division, recently organized by Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, and presently commanded by Gen. Chu Wei-chen, which consisted of some 2,000 troops, has been disarmed by Gen. Chen Chi-tang without serious resistence. It was claimed the division was threatening a mutiny.

Some 1,500 of the pro-Nanking troops which were forcibly disarmed by Chen Chi-tang in the recent fighting at Whampoa, have been amalgamated into Gen. Chen Chi-tang's army.

The Divisional Commander, Tsai Ting-kai, who claims to represent Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai in command of the 19th Route Army now in Kiangsi, has arrived at Shiukwan from Kiangsi province and is now conferring with the Canton delegates.

Commanders of the 8th Route Army have drafted their reply to the telegram which was drafted and sent to Canton by Generals Ho Ying-chen, Ho Chien and Lu Tih-ping. The reply, which was drafted by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, declared that the 8th Route Army had revolted because military funds from the Central Government were several months in arrears, causing serious distress and discontent among the commanders. It was also claimed that the Kwangtung divisions had received inferior treatment as compared to the treatment accorded to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's own divisions.

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Note:—A *Rengo* message from Hongkong late Wednesday evening, May 20, claimed that the First Division of Kwangsi troops, numbering 2,000 men, under Gen. Chu Wei-chen, stationed at Wushen, had announced its allegiance to the Central Government and had refused responsibility for protecting the lower reaches of the West Rwer; hence the Division was advancing toward southern Kwangtung and had occupied Wulin. The Rengo dispatch also claimed that two divisions of Public Safety Corps, which had revolted on Hainan Island sometime ago, had started a campaign against the Kwangtung troops and had declared their allegiance to the Central Government. Chang Fa-kwei, arriving at Canton claimed that the Kuominchun generals Sun Tien-ying and Shih Yu-shan, were cooperating in the Canton rebellion and were moving troops.

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Hongkong, May 23 (9:54 A.M.)—As a result of the arrival here of Bei Tsung-chi and Chang Fa-kwei, it is reported that Wang Ching-wei has consented to organize an opposition government at Canton and will depart from Hongkong for Canton for that purpose next week.

Canton has organized three route army corps, the commanders of which will be Generals Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi.

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Hongkong, May 24 (5 P.M.)—Eugene Chen, who occupied the position of Foreign Minister in the radical Hankow Government in 1927, arrived in Hongkong this morning on the Japanese steamer Asama Maru, in company with Sun Fo, Minister of Railways in the Nanking Government.

In an interview with *The Review's* correspondent, Mr. Chen declared that the Canton movement was aimed at the destruction of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's personal dictatorship. "The entire nation desires Gen. Chiang's elimination," stated Mr. Chen.

Mr. Chen then proceeded to compare Gen. Chiang's dictatorship with that of Mussolini in Italy, declaring that Mussolini possesses a modern mind while Chiang Kai-shek has a mediaeval mind; that Chiang's conception of China is that of his private property. "There's a chasm of centuries between Chiang's and Mussolini's mental attitude."

Eugene Chen then attacked Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the grounds that the recent National People's Convention consisted of Gen. Chiang's own-picked delegates, the object being to legalize President Chiang's dictatorship. Chen then declared that China would repudiate all Nanking loans which were raised for war purposes.

Chen also declared his opinion that the Northern militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, the Kuomintang Rightests, Leftists, and so-called "independents," would all join the Canton movement. He declared that the Canton Movement is neither a Leftist or Reorganizationist movement as the so-called Reorganizationists' faction was previously a fragment of the Kuomintang Left Wing which had become a historical curiosity. Consequently, Chen Kung-po (previously secretary to Wang Ching-wei) who had coined the term "Reorganizationist," had recently telegraphed to Wang Ching-wei at Hongkong repudiating the existence of a Reorganizationist Party. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Eugene Chen, Tsou Lu and Hsu Chung-chi all departed on a special train this afternoon for Canton. It is understood here that Sun Fo has joined the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement.

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Hongkong, May 25 (7 A.M.)—In an interview issued at Canton this morning, Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader in the Kuomintang, advocated the calling of an extraordinary Kuomintang Conference which would be participated in by all faction leaders. This Conference, in Mr. Wang's opinion, would elect an "Extraordinary Kuomintang Conference which would be participated in by all faction leaders. This Conference, in Mr. Wang's opinion, would elect an "Extraordinary Central Executive Committee," which would be empowered to create a Military Government at Canton for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the Central Government. The new Central Executive Committee would also maintain the direction of Party affairs independently of the War Committee.

*(Continued from page 484)*

# Some Experiences with Government Enterprises in China

BY PAUL K. WHANG

THE controversy over the question of the government control and private control of public utilities is an old one, and books on economics have dealt exhaustively with their respctive merits and demerits. They have been both tried in European countries, but the results of their experimentation have made the issue still more debatable, inasmuch as what has been successful in one country has proved a total failure in the other. However, the present tendency points toward the direction that business should be divorced from politics and that commercial enterprise will be better managed in the hands of private interest, except in times of emergency, such as war, when the abnormal situation calls for government control over the nation's communication and transportation facilities. In the ordinary course of time, the government has merely exercised some supervision over the management of public utilities for looking after the interest of the general public, and in the meantime given every assistance in the form of subsidies and other privileges to foster their growth. The recent experimentation carried on by Soviet Russia in nationalizing all its big-scale industries will infalliably revive the world interest towards this old controversy, and economists elsewere have focussed their attention on its progress. It goes without saying that the success of Soviet Russia's example, if it proves to be such, will lend a great weight to other governments in formulating their future economic policies.

The founder of our Republic, Dr. Sun Yat sen, advocated, in his three People's principles, the nationalization of public utilities. Dr. Sun's idea is not a new one, as many forms of industry in China have been originally promoted and partly owned by the government. All the railway lines in China have been a government enterprise since their construction. The China Merchants' S. N. Co., the oldest and biggest shipping firm in China, owes its being to government capital, and it has only become a private enterprise upon the surrender of government ownership to the private interest. A cotton mill and a silk filature in Soochow were originally promoted with capital partly subscribed by the government and partly by private interests. Most of the electricity and telephone companies have been originally operated by the local government. The above instances are cited to show that many forms of public utilities and industries have been wholly or partly owned and managed by the government at their very beginning; but inefficient management and fraudulent practices have cost many a government enterprise to relinquish its control to private hands. These ugly examples of the bygone days have very badly impressed the people of the present decade, who look upon any government enterprise with eyes of suspicion.

### Following the Sun Yat-sen Program

The National Government, since its coming into being, has been determined to follow Dr. Sun's Principles in building up a New China. In carrying out the letter and spirit of Dr. Sun's economic policy. it has seized the control of several private enterprises. For the time being, it is premature to make any conjectures as to the future success of these enterprises; but judging from their achievements under government management, we have reason to believe that the prospect is by no means roseate. We have no intention whatsoever to critisize Dr. Sun's policy which, we believe, was intended for promoting the welfare of the general public; but the success of any policy falls upon the personnels entrusted with its carrying-out. The *sine qua non* to the success of any government enterprise is that the administrators should be free from any political influence, that the position of administrators should be made permanent irrespective of the frequent change of the government, and that the administrators should be selected from the business circle. But the existing condition does not shed any of these favorable lights, and it is a fashion of the government to award the offices of the government enterprise to the rank and file of officialdom, who may be skillful in playing politics and enjoy a good reputation in official circles, but are total strangers in the business world. Business, in the old days, might be looked upon as a low profession, and ranked the last of the professions; but modern business is a science, and to be a successful business man, one needs farsightedness, experience, and scientific knowledge. No official, who is accustomed to an easy way of life and has not the slightest knowledge of running a small exchange shop, is qualified to fill the offices of any government enterprise, which, as a business, ought to be run on a business basis. After conducting a careful investigation of different government enterprises, I have come to the following coclusions:

(1) The administration of government enterprise is featured with ineffeciency and waste.

In accepting the government appointment, the administrator of a government enterprise can not dissociate himself from the influence of the government officials; and in order to keep their position, they have to curry favor of their higher-ups by creating superfluous offices to accommodate every one recommended by the latter. Besides creating such honorary offices as high advisorship, and their ilks, the offices of the government enterprise are, as a rule overcrowded with helpers; and what can be done by ten, office workers in the odinary business firm is usually handled by twice that number in the government-managed business house. This state of affairs is contrary to the principle of running a business—to be economical. In a private business, the manager will do every thing possible to cut down the cost of management so as to make a profit; but this sense of economy will never enter into the head of the official-administrators, who, inasmuch as they can not claim any ownership of the business they are called upon to manage, are naturally never interested in whether the balance sheet of their managed business shows a profit or a loss. Moreover, in a government enterprise, the promotion of its workers is not based upon their efficiency and experience but upon their affiliation and influence. This unfair treatment is principally responsible for creating such an atmosphere of antagonism and dissatisfaction among the office-workers, which in turn deprives them of interest and efficiency in discharging their duties. Finally the government enterprise is usually run on the basis of a government institution, with the introduction of official red tape to retard the progress of routine work.

### The Football of Politicians

(2) The government enterprise becomes the political ball of the government officials.

In the U. S. and Great Britain, the government enterprise is frequently charged as the political ball of party officials. In China where one party rules the government, we have equally bad conditions from the sudden rise and fall of the great officials. It is an open secret that the administrators of government enterprises are the favorites of some influential officials of the government. In present day Chinese politics, the rise and fall of the great ones are so dramatic that you can not be sure of the principal players of the next act. Thus the administrators of government enterprise, whose position hinges upon the hidden influence of some influential officials, can not be sure of the tenure of their offices, and naturally will not devote their whole time and efforts to their work. The frequent change of the administrators of the government enterprise has produced a demoralizing effect upon their subordinates, whose positions are doomed to meet the same fate as that of their superior officers.

(3) The government enterprise is not popular in the business world.

The business world has looked with eyes of suspicion on government enterprises, and the money market is overcautious in extending credit to them. The prejudice will not be overcome, unless the government can succeed in putting some of the the bankrupt government enterprises on a running basis. It is exceedingly unfortunate that most of the enterprises before coming into government control have been in a more or less bankrupt state, and their rehabilitation involves a great amount of work and money. Thus any government appointees who are entrusted with the work of rehabilitation are doomed to failure, when the public assumes no friendly attitude towards them, and the government is equally helpless in rendering them any assistance, financial or otherwise.

The above discussion only discloses some inalienable conditions which overshadow the success of any government enterprises. It must be admitted that unless these unfavorable circumstances are removed, no government appointees can do any good in the management of any form of government enterprises. In a word, the government, in making its appointees, should select the right men, and make their positions permanent and free from politics; while the administrators, in accepting their appointments, should devote their whole time and energy to their business as they would do to their own business, and run the business on a business basis. The recent appointment of Koh Wei-fung, a popular Shanghai business man, to the post of Commissioner of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. has given us to understand that the government has at last admitted its past fault in awarding the responsible positions of the government enterprise to the officials, and now has turned its attention to the business circle for making selections. We applaud the government for departing from its old and accustomed way of appointing unqualified men to government enterprises, and in the meantime congratulate the China Merchants' S. N. Co. upon getting the right man to head its new administration.

Shanghai, March 26, 1931.

## British Boxer Refund Trustees Hold Meetings at Nanking

The third meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity Refund was held at Nanking May 22 at the Ministry of Railways under the chairmanship of Chu Chia-hua and attended by the following members of the Board: Messrs. W. W. Hornell, N. S. Brown, Calder Marshall. Yeh Kung-cho, Wang Chia-chen, Chen Chi-tsai, Cheng Chen-chun, Sung Tzu-liang, Tseng Yang-fu, Tseng Yung-fu, Huang Han-liang and Li Shu-hua.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1.—That the detailed Rules governing the Functioning and Procedure of the Board be approved.

2.—That the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be requested to communicate with the British Minister to China asking him to transfer, at the earliest possible date, the interest, now accumulated in London, to the Board for custody.

3.—That with regard to the applications for grants from various organizations and educational institutions: Inasmuch as in accordance with the decision of the Government the principal of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund is to be utilized in the first instance for the development of various productive enterprises, and only the interest derived therefrom may be applied for cultural and educational purposes; and since at present, such income is not yet available; the said applications be reserved for future discussion, in accordance with the Criteria for the allocation of grants, when such income is available.

4.—That the Ministry of Industry and the National Reconstructruction Commission be authorized to arrange —within the limits of the appropriations which have been allocated by the Government to the said organs—for the purchase of materials through the London Purchasing Commission,

5.—That the following English translation of the name of the Board be adopted: "The Board of Trustees for the Administration of the Indemnity Fund remitted by the British Government."

6.—That the Office of the Board be immediately removed to its new premises at No. 4, Shai-Pu-Chang, Cheng-Yen Street, Nanking.

7.—That the draft of the General Principles governing grants to educational and cultural organizations be further revised and submitted to the Standing Committee of the Board for investigation, prior to formal submission to the Board for discussion.

8.—That the fourth meeting be held on July 4.

### Appropriations for Educational Purposes

The Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity Refund has authorized the following appropriations from the funds:

1. Two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds sterling (£265,000) for Chinese students in the United, Kingdom and the Universities China Committee in London.

2. Two hundred thousand pounds sterling (£200,000) to the University of Hongkong,

3. Two thousand pounds sterling (£2,000) as a grant to the Peiping Law College,

4. Forty thousand pounds sterling (£40,000) for the construction of new premises for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## American Kidnapers Collect Gold $150,000

One more example is to hand from America of a family paying a huge ransom to kidnapers, witness the following telegram from Chicago which appeared in the Paris edition of the *Chicago Daily News*, May 5:

"Another victim of the kidnaping epidemic sweeping the country returned home today unharmed after the payment of $150,000 to the kidnaping gang. He is James Hackett, retired proprietor of Blue Island gambling resorts. Hackett probably owes his life to his wife, who since his abduction Friday frantically converted the family securities and jewels into cash and mortgaged their home in order to meet the kindapers' demands and threats of death to Hackett. The victim, who, it is learned, has been the constant target of racketeers seeking a share in the huge profits of gambling activities, was seized on the grounds of the Idaho Country Club by the gang, whose members are reported to have been unidentified. He was covered by machineguns, forced into a car and taken to a house unknown to him.

## Chinese to Take Over Excess Mission Property

An interesting case relative to the buying and leasing of real estate by Foreign Missions in the interior cities has been brought to the attention of the public at Wuhu, where the Catholic Mission has leased or purchased real estate valued at several lakhs of dollars, far beyond its requirements for religious work. The District Magistrate there has petitioned the Anhwei Provincial Government for authorization to cancel some of the leases and title-deeds held by the Mission and to take over the property at the purchase-price.

In the petition, the Magistrate points out that the Provisional Regulations relating to the buying and lease of houses and land by Foreign Missions in the Interior contain a provision to the effect that where any Foreign Mission leases land or leases or purchases buildings to an extent beyond the limits of necessity, the responsible local Government Organ shall not sanction such transfers of property. Another provision stipulates that where any Mission property is found to be let for the purposes of pecuniary gain of other profit-making purposes, the competent local Government Organ may either prohibit such use, or cancel the lease or sale, as the case may be.

The Catholic Mission at Wuhu, it is alleged, owns over one hundred dwelling houses and other properties which have been rented out for pecuniary profit, thus violating both of the provisions referred to. It is reported that the Provincial Government has already granted the petition of the Magistrate.

## Silver Question Will Loom up Prominently in Next Congress Session

Recent telegrams from Washington indicate that discussions on the silver situation will loom up prominently in the next sessions of Congress. Nine western states have legislatively endorsed the projected international silver conference and the delay in calling such a meeting is considered likely to accentuate the demand for some public action to ameliorate the silver depression.

The *United Press* correspondent at Washington writes that throughout the two-year campaign, the group working for better conditions in the silver industry has carefully avoided revival of the question of bi-metallism, or a fixed ratio between gold and silver, which in the latter part of the nineteenth century was a major political issue in the United States.

### Sir Arthur Salter on China's Financial Problems

"International co-operation and aid for China to re-establish her trade with a silver standard is imperative," declared Sir Arthur Salter, well-known League of Nations economic expert on arrival at San Francisco from the Far East. May 20. Sir Arthur said economically China was trying to create industrial independence. Whoever aided in finding a solution to China's financial problems would open up one of the greatest markets of the world."

## China Merchants' Affairs Discussed in House of Commons

Questions were asked in the House of Commors May 20 as to why certain British employees of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company had been dismissed when the Company was taken over by the Government.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his reply, promised to request Sir Miles Lampson to enquire into the case of an ex-employee who had not yet received the salary due to him in lieu of notice, although a Chinese judge had decided in his favour.

### New Administrator for C. M. S. N. Co.

Kuo Huai-feng, end of last week, took up his new post as Special Government Commissioner for the administration of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

Interviewed regarding his administrative policy, Mr. Kuo stated than one of his first steps will to be to dispose of the old fleet. The steamers now in the service of the company, he said, are mostly old vessels, slow in speed with high fuel consumption, hence it is well-nigh impossible to formulate any practical plans for the development of of the company until he can make financial arrangements to provide new and speedy vessels.

# First Chinese Woman to Ascend Rostrum of a National Convention

BY HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

THE elevation from the traditionally confined secluded apartment to the high stepped rostrum of a national convention of epoch-making importance is not only a personal distinction for a female individual, but also represents a great advance in the status of the women in China in general. This first distinction goes to Madame Liu Shun-i, a woman delegate from Shensi province who was elected a member of the presidium of the National People's Convention which has just concluded its session in Nanking. So far as Republican history is concerned, Madame Liu is the first woman to receive this high honor—ever accorded to a female in this land where for ages and centuries her place in society was her home, and her life mission was home-management and children upbringing. National affairs of any description had hitherto been exclusively reserved to the men folk, with the possible exception of a few ambitious Empresses and held beyond the sphere of women's activities. But the great changes that took place during the past twenty years have revolutionised the status of women in China and by sheer force of ability and accomplishments, they have by now spread their influence to all social and public activities. In the sphere of education, modern Chinese women have already secured a sure foot-hold and share the responsibility with the males in educating the youths of the country. In the arts and professions, the females have made equal accomplishments and prove themselves as competent as the men. In industry and commerce, women's influences are equally considerable, virtually half of the industrial population of China being females and modern business establishments in large cities are also eagerly enlisting the services of women by opening positions to their employment. The revolutionary campaigns even brought women into the field and the Chinese amazons during the recent revolution fought as bravely as their male comrades and assisted to an appreciable extent in achieving the unification of the country under the present Kuomintang administration. In politics, women's influence is also greatly felt and many governmental positions are being filled by the female sex. Now, we have woman judges, woman legislators and woman executives, but thus far, no women had achieved such a high honor and importance of being raised to the platform of a national congress, as has Madame Liu in Nanking. Her election to the presidium is indeed a great event for those feminists who are hoping for women's suffrage in the future and will surely lend an impetus to the ambitious women for competing in leadership in China. The first furrow of women's suffrage is ploughed and augurs well for the future development of political and legislative functions by women leaders. For the innovation recently won by Madame Liu is not only a great advance in the status of women in China, but also constitutes an official recognition of their rights and accomplishments. This may even be taken as a sign of political progress in China, as with the participation of women in national affairs, China would undoubtedly be enriched by this new intellectual re-enforcement.

Madame Liu, prior to her recent election to the National People's Convention, has a had very notable career behind, her and she won the honor by virtue of her rights and accomplishments. Born in a village in Shantung, the birthplace of China's foremost sage and philosopher, Confucius, she received her elementary education in her native town and was graduated from a primary school. For the purpose of securing better education or due to other reasons, she left her home province for Shensi shortly after the waves of the First Revolution subsided and the founding of the Republic. In Shensi, she entered the Women's Normal School and completed her four years' course with distinction. Her scholastic attainments won recognition of the Shensi Provincial Authorities. To meet her wishes for higher education and in her eagerness for broadening her ideas, she, upon the recommendation of her school was sent to Japan on a goverment scholarship to pursue advanced studies. In Japan, she attended several schools in Tokyo and, realizing the importance o vocational education for women in China (which would help them to participate in public life), she specialised in the subject in a vocational schools, from which she was finally graduated. During her academic years in Japan, she familiarized herself with the Japanese language and has acquired an excellent command of both the spoken and written language.

Things were changing in China with the gradual spread of female education in the country and claimed her service and ability. In 1916, when the new Republic had reached its fifth year of existence, she returned to China to contribute what she had learned abroad to the betterment and enlightenment of her sisters in her country. After her return, she was appointed prinicpal of the Shensi Normal School for Women, from which she received her secondary education. Shortly afterwards, she was married to Mr. Pang Shih-ming, a veteran revolutionist and reformer of Shensi province. Mr. Pang, in association with other revolutionary leaders of Shensi, Mr. Yu Yu-jen and others, had been engaged in revolutionary activities for the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. Aften the downfall of the Manchus, Mr. Pang continued his reform work and campaigned against the self-seeking and unscrupulous militarists who preyed upon the chaotic conditions and confusions that followed the First Revolution. A group of militarists were reigning supreme in Peking and were gradually spreading their baleful influence

Madame Liu Shun-i, Delegate from Shensi Province at the National People's Convention. The picture shows Madame Liu with her son.

throughout the country. In order to save the country from their misrule, Mr. Yu Yu-jen, now President of the Control Yuan and a presiding member of the National People's Convention, launched a campaign from Shensi against them and appointed Mr. Pang his chief of staff. During one of the battles fought between Mr. Yu's army, then titled the National Pacification Army and the northern militarists, Mr. Pang was killed in action and thus fell a martyr to the cause of the national reform.

Torn by grief at the sad end of her husband, but with renewed egarness and decision to carry on reform work, Madame Liu, since the death of her late husband, has devoted her time and energy to educational work and to the promotion of the status of women in China through education. While she continued to serve as principal of the Shensi Normal School for Women, she also took a keen interest in social and labor affairs in Shensi. In recent years, the sphere of her activties was further widened. For

Miss Li Shih-shan, Delegate to the National People's Convention from Hopei (Chihli) Province.

a while, she interested herself in journalistic work. She founded a women's weekly in Shanghai and later became a publisher and editor of the *Chinese Woman Daily News* and the *Woman Star Weekly* in Tientsin, both devoted to the cause of woman education. In 1927, she became active in party affairs and was made a member of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters and concurrently director of the Women's department. Shortly afterwards, she returned to Shensi and resumed her educational work in the province. Upon the convocation of the National People's Convention in Nanking, she was elected a woman delegate from Shensi by the labor Unions of the province. To a woman in China, her election to a national assembly is already deemed the greatest honor that can be conferred by a provincial population. But her ability quickly won recognition from both party and government quarters and was much admired by her fellow delegates. When the Convention came into first session following the opening day, she was by 178 votes elected a member of the presidium of the Convention, which was the highest executive body of the national meet in Nanking, not only participating in the discussion of affairs of far-reaching historical importance but also exercising the function of guiding the greatest assembly ever held in the Republic of China.

In the interest of the education of the country and welfare of the women, Madame Liu submitted the following proposals to the Convention for consideration and action:

1. That the Provincial and Municipal Governments throughout the country should undertake the organization of the Women Political Training Institutes;

2. That the system of compulsory education be enforced;

3. That all Girl Schools should engage women instructors in preference to men;

4. That the Government should develop the wealth and river conservancy works in the Northwest;

5. That Changan be designated as an inland Capital of China: Nanking as the Maritime Capital.

6. That the the Government should safeguard the livelihood and employment of workers.

Defending the rights of women and soliciting the assistance of the stronger sex in the fight for equality for their mothers, wives, sisters and daughteres, Madame Liu delivered a stirring and spirited address before a gathering of 300 convention delegates in the course of a banquet given by the Contrel Yuan on May 11. In response to the speeches by Presidents Yu Yu-jen and Tai Chi-tao of the Control and Examination Yuan on behalf of the delegates, she said that she was gratified to learn through President Yu that the Control Yuan has taken impeachment proceedings against many corrupt officials and trusted that the long arm of justice would soon reach her native province, Shensi. She pleaded for sympathy with the various proposals submitted to the Convention in connection with women. These proposals are of vital concern to the weaker sex, she explained, and as every man has a mother, wife, sisters or daughters, he should stand up for their rights and support the women delegates in their fight for equality between women and men.

In addition to Madame Liu, there were three other woman delegates who attended the People's Convention. They were: Madame Teng Hui-fang, delegate of the Canton Municipal Party Headquarters; Miss Shih-Chin-ying, delegate for the labor unions of Chekiang and Miss Li Shih-shan, delegate for Hopei.

Emulating the example of the four woman delegates to participate in the discussions of the Convention, the women representatives from various organizations throughout the country submitted a joint petition to the Convention and ten of twenty-eight representatives were granted permission by the Presidium to attend the meetings with full privileges of delegates. The ten new woman members were Yu Wei-hua, Li Ying-yung, Moh Hsiang-tsu, Shu Teh-ching, Sung Kan-chiu, Tang Kuo-tseng. Tan Yu-yin, Wang Loh-yi, Yu Chun and Kung Tseng-wei, while the rest of the representatives were also permitted to attend sessions as observers.

## Senators and Congressmen Coming Here on U. S. Transport

Senator Tasker L. Oddie, from Nevada, who is conducting an investigation of the silver situation and its effect on trade between the United States and the Orient, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson from Arkansas, together with Representatives Cassius C. Dowell, from Iowa, and Ernest W. Gibson, from Vermont, are due in Shanghai on the U. S. Transport *Henderson*, January 1. The transport is now on its way here from Manila.

Senator Oddie in an interview in Manila stated that the stabilization of silver is not dependent upon conditions of production but upon conditions involving the use of silver as coinage. The decreased use of silver as coinage is responsible for the huge world surplus and the consequent depressed price for the white metal, he said.

# The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XX

## RADICALS

米

41. 米 Radical number 119, pronounced mi, in the third tone. This radical represents four grains that are separated by the threshing machine. The character most commonly used for hulled rice, or millet. Used in characters having to do with grain or characteristics peculiar to grain.

頁

42. 頁 Radical number 181, pronounced ie, in the fifth tone. A picture of a man's head 頁 upon the body 八. In the ancient pictorial writing this character was quite a good picture of a man. The meaning of the character was very often restricted to the head. It also refers to a leaf or page of a book, a leaf of a door, and at times the lobe of the liver.

革

43. 革 Radical number 177, pronounced kĕ, in the fifth tone. Represents the raw hide of a sheep, the hair of which has already been scraped off. A picture of a sheep between two lines which represent the skin being stretched out, and two hands at work in scraping the hair off the skin. By extension it is now used in the sense of skinning an officer, as to demote or degrade him. Also to moult, to flay, to change, remove, revolutionize Used in characters related in some form or other to the above terms.

門

44. 門 Radical number 169 pronounced mĔn, in the second tone. A picture of the two leaves of a door. The doors of the majority of Chinese houses swing on pivots towards the outside and in two leaves as this character shows. The character refers to a doorway, an entrance, a door, a gate, a family, a school, a sect. It is also used as a classifier of cannons and other heavy iron implements as an anchor.

雨

45. 雨 Radical number 173, pronounced y in the third tone. A combination of — the sky, 冂 the clouds, and :: the periodic falling of raindrops. Hence the meaning of the character rain. Used in characters relating to clouds, or rain.

## CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 96 (坐4)

To sit down

Pronounced tzo

The character is the picture of 从 two men, sitting on 土 the ground facing each other and carrying on a conversation. Now used for to sit down as on a chair, stool, bench, or on the ground, to squat down, or to sit down-cross legged like a Buddha. Also used in the sense of to rest, to remain, to place, or to assign.

Character No. 97 (走3)

To walk

Pronounced tzĔV

The picture of a man who is bending forward a bit and walking quickly. Hence the idea of to walk, march, to go, to travel.

Character No. 98 (快4)

Quick, fast, speedy, prompt, cheerful, in good health, to feel happy.

Pronounced k'uai

A combination of 心 the heart or feelings, and 夬 to partake. The idea of partaking freely of one's feelings, hence the meaning of the character quickly, fast, speedy, generally the outcome of one who partakes of his present feelings, Also used in the sense of happiness, cheerfulness, or good health, but when so used will be found in combination with other characters.

Character No. 99 (慢4)

Slow, as opposed to quickly. Neglectful,

Pronounced man

A combination of 心 the heart and 曼 wide, long, or large. The idea of one who is easy going, careless, and indifferent, a large and wide range of freedom. Hence the meaning of the character in a physical sense of slowness, and in a mental sense of dilatory, remiss, neglectful.

Character No. 100 (第4)

Before a number it forms an ordinal, an order, or series, rank

Pronounced ti

The radical 竹 bamboo was perhaps chosen when the makeup of this character was considered, due to the fact that the bamboo had a large number of joints in its stalk, each joint carefully gradated. The lower part of the character 弟 represents a thread woven around a spindle, and has gradually been adopted to mean a succession as a number of brothers one following the other. The combination of 竹 and 弟 is very appropriate as the character is used for numbers in a series.

## VOCABULARY LIST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 196. | 坐一坐 | — tzo i tzo — Be seated |
| 197. | 請坐 | — ts'in tzo — Please be seated. |
| 198. | 坐坐 | — tzo tzo — Take a seat. |
| 199. | 坐下 | — tzo ʃ iɔ: — Sit down. |
| 200. | 走一走 | — tzĔV i TzĔV — to take a walk. |
| 201. | 走走 | — tzĔV tzĔV — To walk. |
| 202. | 走來走去 | — tzĔV laI tzĔV tʃy — A stroll, walking about. |
| 203. | 走快 | — tzĔ k'uaI — to hurry, walk quickly. |
| 204. | 走慢 | — tzĔV man — to walk slowly. |
| 205. | 走來 | — tzĔV lai — Came by foot. |
| 206. | 走不了 | — tzĔV pu liaV — Unable to go. |
| 207. | 快快的 | — k'uaI - k'uaI ti' — hurry, go fast, be quick. |
| 208. | 快來 | — k'uaI laI — Come quickly. |
| 209. | 快去 | — k'uaI tʃy — Go quickly. |
| 210. | 快到了 | — k'uaI taV liaV — (we will) soon be there. |
| 211. | 快慢 | — k'uaI man — Speed. |
| 212. | 慢慢的 | — man man ti — Slowly, gently. |
| 213. | 第一 | — ti' i' — The first, number one. |
| 214. | 第二 | — ti Ĕr — The second, number two. |
| 215. | 第三 | — ti san — The third, number three. |

## SENTENCE WORK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 220. | 先生來的時候要說請坐請坐 | — When the teacher arrives we should say "Please be seated." |
| 221. | 走走這裏看看那裏 | — A Chinese proverb used in taking a stroll just to look around a bit, window-shopping. |
| 222. | 請先生慢慢的走 | — Don't be in a hurry, wait a bit, or go slowly. |
| 223. | 要快快的走 | — Go quickly, run fast. |
| 224. | 他是第一 | — He is the first. |
| 225. | 你是第二 | — You are the second. |
| 226. | 我是第三 | — I am the second. |

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate withProf. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

# Need For Sino-Foreign Cooperation in Insurance

BY JAMES H. LEE

*(Chairman, Shanghai Insurance Association, in the "China Clipper" for May*

THE insurance business is in its infancy in China. The industrial development of this country in a modern sense has just begun and its progress to a considerable extent is dependent upon the facilities for protection offered by insurance.

There are a few points that I wish to stress regarding the insurance business in China and its future.

1.—Spirit of cooperation.

It goes without saying that insurance is one of the largest and most vital enterprises in the world. In China, as in other countries, insurance has assumed an important place in the business world. But cooperation is lacking between the Chinese and foreign insurance associations. It they could work together much mutual benefit would result.

The only insurance association in Shanghai which is registered and thus officially recognized by the Chinese government is the Shanghai Insurance Association (we may have it classified as the so-called Chinese Insurance Association). All Chinese insurance companies are members of this association and as members they are governed by the rules of the association. Therefore the insured can always look to this association for protection and, as an official body, the association is in a position to take up matters direct with the Chinese government.

In soliciting business the Chinese insurance companies naturally find it easier to deal with the Chinese people because they understand Chinese conditions and, furthermore, as Chinese they can really understand Chinese psychology. Through these advanges the Chinese insurance companies, through some cooperative arrangement, should be able to enlarge the volume of business of the foreign insurance companies with the Chinese people, who are not in direct contact with foreigners.

At the same time, members of the foreign insurance associations, having a much longer history than the Chinese companies, are also equipped with richer experience and expert knowledge. There is much that they can do to assist members of the Chinese insurance association in improving the business methods of the latter.

For the sake of mutual interests, the foreign and Chinese insurance associations should work hand in hand.

As an illustration of what we have in mind, let us take the recently enacted Chinese Insurance Laws.

We all admit that British insurance law and practice are by far the best in the world. They are, moreover, the most applicable to conditions in China. It seemed natural that the Chinese government should adopt British insurance law as their model, but for some reason the recently promulgated Chinese laws were based chiefly upon French insurance regulations.

Why? It was largely due to a lack of cooperation between the Chinese insurance men and their government. They did not voice any opinion on this question while the government was giving consideration to the various codes of law. As a result, Chinese insurance men have found the new Chinese law not suitable in China.

Likewise, misunderstandings often have sprung up between foreign and Chinese insurance interests simply because of the unsuitable nature of the Chinese insurance laws.

### Cooperation the Solution

If cooperation had existed between the foreign and Chinese insurance associations, these difficulties could have been avoided. The future of insurance obviously would be more promising if both Chinese and foreign insurance organizations could unite into one cooperative institution and have one spirit—the spirit of harmonious effort and sacrifice in the common good.

2.—Solution of the business tax question.

Needless to say, the imposition of the new business taxes has been made necessary in European countries, as well as in the United States. It is only just that we should also pay a business tax to the Chinese government, in return for protection of the interests of the business man.

When imposing a tax, however, the government should first of all consider the interests of the commercial world, and then consult with representatives of the various lines of business in order to arrive at an equitable basis. This is of especial importance in insurance, because of the unusually large volume of the business, which is entirely out of proportion to profits when compared with other lines of endeavor.

The business tax should be so fixed as not to place too much of a burden upon the shoulders of the insurance companies—foreign and Chinese companies alike. In formulating the basis of such taxation it should be borne in mind that a burdensome levy adversely affecting the insurance companies must also affect the interests of the insured.

### Suggestions Asked

The Chinese government has decided to give the business tax question further study, and I hope all foreign and Chinese associations will voice their opinions and submit constructive suggestions to the government. By helping the Governmentwe are helping ourselves.

The Shanghai Insurance Association is making a serious study of this question. I have heard, however, that the foreign insurance associations are not looking forward to any solution of the business tax question until after the extraterritoriality prgblem has been definitely settled. But I wonder whether the government will care to wait upon the settlement of the extraterritoriality question before putting the business tax into effect? If they do not, I am afraid the insurance men will have to take the consequences.

### Urges Joint Action

Personally, I hope that the foreign and Chinese insurance associations will come together to work out a definite scheme to be submitted to the Chinese government. Proposals leading to the amendment of or changes in the Chinese insurance laws are called for, and we should all do our best to do our share.

When the business tax question is settled, the Chinese government should get its due share of tax, and the insurance companies will be assured of stability in their business operations.

3.—Uniformity of rates.

Insurance rates should be made uniform. It is often the case that rates in the same city vary between different companies, especially between foreign and Chinese companies. This is contrary to the best principles of insurance.

### Committee Proposed

Both foreign and Chinese insurance associations should form one joint committee for the purpose of adopting uniform tariffs for all companies doing business in China. Measures also should be taken to deal with the non-tariff companies, as well as such questions as the control of brokers by qualification and by liimitation, etc.

4.—Restriction of foreign companies.

Foreign insurance companies transacting business in China are mostly represented here through agencies. As agents, two things are being constantly kept in mind for their own business interests.

First, they must make enough to cover their office overhead expenses.

Second, they must be able to breast the tide of competition.

Often they reduce rates and quote high discounts to the insured, thus making rates in the China field among the lowest in the world. This is unfair competition.

### Branch Offices More Welcome

Some foreign companies are too much inclined to look after only their selfish interests, rather than the welfare of the business as a whole. To eradicate this shortcoming, foreign insurance companies in China should make an investigation of the Chinese tariff in different cities so as to be in accord with the Chinese insurance companies.

And as time goes by I hope to see more foreign company branch offices in China, rather than agencies.

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## Shanghai Passport Official Says Old Residents Have No Preference

Chi Hung, head of the Passport Regulation Enforcement Bureau, in Shanghai, announced end of last week that he had received no instructions either from the local Bureau of Public Safety or the Minister of Foreign Affairs that old foreign residents in China are to be exempt from passport visa fees. He stated that until his department receives other instructions visa costs will be computed, as before, on a reciprocal basis regardless of how long the visa applicant has been in China.

# China's Responsibility for Her Australian Chinese

BY MISS CHUNG YUAN LAN

JUST as it is impossible for the majority of the Chinese in foreign countries to have a clear idea of the actual conditions in China today, so in China very little is known of the conditions under which Chinese live in Australia. As, with the new nationalist movement, a greater measure of interest is now being taken in the welfare of the hitherto neglected Overseas Chinese, it seems not inopportune for me to give some idea of the life of the Chinese in Australia and of the need for steps to be taken for their welfare.

The first Chinese immigrants to Australia made their way there many years ago and were among the earliest settlers in the new colony. In those days, their main occupation was gold-mining, following in the wake of the famous "gold-rush," and many were fortunate enough to reap a rich harvest. Some returned home with their fortune made, but many chose to make their homes in the new land. The gold rush over, there was still work in plenty for the sturdy Cantonese adventurers, for the country badly needed opening up to make it fit for settlement. There was dense scrub to be cut down and cleared away; there were roads to be cut through and built; there were rivers to be spanned by bridges, railway tracks to lay down; and for these latter, timber to be hewn for their construction. To this work, the Chinese applied themselves with great energy and willingness, battling against overwhelming difficulties and facing the direst hardships. Warlike natives, resenting the intrusion of the newcomers, were a constant menace, often destroying what had cost them many months of toil and sweat to accomplish. But still more menacing was the great Australian bush, impenetrable, inscrutable, which, inch by inch, they sought to overcome and win for civilization. Even to this day, thousands of miles of it in the northern and central regions still remain an unknown, unsolved mystery. Side by side with the white settlers, these irresistible Chinese battled on, often daring to venture and to risk what no white man dared. What patience, what endurance must have been theirs! What Australia owes to her early Chinese settlers can only be guessed at, for no record has been kept of their great pioneering efforts. Australian history makes no mention of them, strange to say, although many of them gave their youth, the best years of their lives, nay even life itself, in the service of the virgin country; the great stretches of waste-land, which they sought to reclaim, claimed them instead. Unknown, unsung, they toiled and struggled and passed from the earth, but let us, who hear these things pay silent tribute to them and rejoice in our hearts that China could produce such men, who, leaving homeland and homefolks, went forth to conquer the unknown and never once looked back.

### Pioneer Work by Chinese

Year after year rolled by, and what of the Chinese? One found them still struggling on the frontier, pushing further and further the bounds of civilization, ring-barking, clearing and preparing the land for cultivation. Some had possessed themselves of land and were beginning farms and gardens, some had started small stores and shops selling all kinds of provisions and merchandise to the settlers. Everywhere one found them, industrious, patient, struggling along in spite of every difficulty and hardship. Some prospered and returned home, others sent for their families, but the majority of them still toiled on, living their lonely lives looking forward with expectation to the day when they too could afford to return home to live in comfort or to send for their own wives and families to build up a new home in the land of their adoption. How many dreamt of the happy time when they should have the companionship of their wives and families, but alas, how few were to realise that dream! Just as it seemed that such happiness was within their reach, there came the White Australia Policy, which shut the gate on their hope forever, and which brought in its wake all sorts of humiliating discriminations against the Chinese settlers, which prevail even to this day.

### Majority Live Lonely Lives

And how do we find the Chinese in these latter years? The majority of them still live their lonely lives. With no hope of ever bringing their wives and families to come to live with them, if they have them, or if they have not, no prospect of having a Chinese wife in Australia. Some are wealthy merchants, some are prosperous storekeepers or greengrocers, the rest of them farmers or market gardeners. Since all their vested interests are in Australia they desire to remain there. And what hope of happiness have these people? Some, who have the inclination and can afford to do so, marry Australian wives, but the majority are condemned to a life of celibacy. They have no home-life, no home comforts and few interests beyond the particular line in which they are engaged. In addition to this, humiliation is heaped upon them by the many cruel discriminations which are enforced against Chinese. They are debarred from all kinds of labor except in concerns run by Chinese. No Chinese may enter the Government or civil service, no matter how qualified he may be; very rarely is a Chinese seen working in an Australian firm or business of any kind; the professions too are closed to them. No Chinese are admitted to the trade unions, which are strongly anti-Chinese, while the factory laws have now practically shut out Chinese craftsmen from the furniture trade, in which they were previously very successful. Each particular State has its own laws discriminating against Chinese, in addition to those imposed by the Federal Government. In one state the Chinese suffer under the income tax laws, where very unjust and unduly high assessments are often made against them. In some parts they are not permitted to own any land, and are even restricted as to the number of acres they may lease! There are innumerable discriminations of this kind directed solely against Chinese.

### The Prejudice of the Australians

Racial prejudice against all foreigners in Australia is very strong, but against Chinese it is particularly so. While other aliens are not looked upon with much favor, yet they are at least treated more or less decently. Not so with the Chinese. They are treated as though they were animals, devoid of all human feeling. The White Australia Policy is aimed at the complete exclusion of all Chinese from Australia and the ridding of those already settled there. No effort was spared to make the lot of the Chinese as burdensome as possible. To be a Chinese was to be something loathsome and beyond contempt. Anybody was free to insult you at will, for that was your proper due. Passing examination by the Customs authorities, the Chinese have been subjected to the roughest and most humiliating treatment to which human beings have ever been subjected. They have been herded together and pushed about as though they were no more than animals and their finger prints taken as though they were criminals. The Chinese have always been represented as a menace to the country and this fiction has been effectively kept up, as it was from the beginning, by a certain section of the press continually stirring up the ill-feeling of the public by publishing any matter that was likely to bring the Chinese into disrepute. If a few Chinese were caught playing a game of fan-tan or found with a tin of opium in their possession, a great sensation was made of it in the newspapers and "The Yellow Peril" was blazed across the headlines. The fairy story that "hordes of yellow men" were ready to swoop down upon Australia at any moment and massacre the whole population is still the daily cry of a certain section of the press. Another favorite them of theirs is that the Chinese are carrying on a "huge traffic in white girls" and that numbers of white girls are yearly being shipped to China, a charge, which no case has ever been found to substantiate, and, what is more, such a traffic would be utterly impossible, so strict is the Customs supervision. So common is such scare news, however, that many people have come to believe that this is really the case. Such are the methods used to breed and foster hatred and suspicion against the Chinese people! Should any fairminded person venture an opinion that the Chinese are hardly given a fair chance and that the White Australia Policy in many ways inflicts unnecessary pain and hardship upon them, he is immediately denounced as a "traitor."

### No Reason for Discrimination

On what grounds can this attitude towards Chinese be justified? What have they done to merit such treatment? Absolutely nothing. From the earliest times, the Chinese have proved themselves useful members of the community. They are peaceful, law-abiding, respectful and inoffensive. They are diligent and industrious, always attentive to their own business, neither disturbing the public peace nor interfering with the administration of the Government. Many of them have become merged in the life of the community and by their industry and patient toil have greatly contributed to the prosperity of the districts in which they live. In some parts of Australia, the Chinese have been entirely responsible for the development of the country, since white people are unable to withstand the climate. In north Queens-

land, the Chinese brought untold wealth and prosperity to the country by building up the sugar growing industry. There, as elsewhere, many Australians are now reaping the benefit of their early efforts, for, with the "Sugar Preservation Act," most of the canefields are passing from the hands of the Chinese. The Chinese shopkeepers and business men in Australia are noted for their honesty and fair-dealing. More than once it has been said of them, "Their word is their bond." To them, the Australians have especially good reason to be grateful, for in many country districts, the Chinese storekeepers have stood behind the farmers during years of drought to the extent of many thousands of pounds of credit. In some cases, they have suffered considerable loss as the result, but never has it been theirs to complain. When approached to make contributions to charitable institutions, they have always made generous response. The Chinese community usually make an organised effort to raise money each year for the hospitals, and have proved themselves zealous workers and willing givers.

With such a record of behavior to their credit, one would have thought that the Chinese would be entitled to at least common courtesy and humanity. Not so. No matter how good or decent a man may appear to be, the very fact that he is Chinese neutralizes any good feeling that you may have towards him. Even though you may be forced to admit that you like certain individual Chinese, yet you must never defend the Chinese as a whole, because are they not "yellow peril"? "Keep Australia White" is ever the cry. Of course, every nation is entitled to its own national policy, and the Australian people have a perfect right to restrict the immigration of Chinese if they think fit. But have they, or indeed anybody, the right to bring unnecessary suffering and misery upon those who came into the country before the new law was brought into action? Any ill-treatment or injustice done to Chinese is defended on the grounds of keeping Australia "White," until what might have been a laudable ideal has been dragged from its place among the higher things to cloak some of the meanest injustices that have ever been perpetrated against the human race.

### Hardship and Humiliation

Many of the laws discriminating against Chinese bring hardship and humiliation upon them, but that law which denies their wives and families the right to come to live with them must be condemned in the name of humanity. Statistics taken in 1928 revealed that there were 13,861 Chinese males in Australia and only 185 females. Just imagine what this means in terms of loneliness and unhappiness to so many thousands of souls! Every human heart craves a mate, a home, and little children to cheer the home. Realising this then, how can anybody deliberately deprive another of these simple joys? Yet this is exactly what is being done to our Chinpeople in Australia. Although human beings they are denied the right to live as such. What joy in their labor or what hopes of happiness have these men, condemned to a lonely, cheerless life? Some have families in China and after many years of toil and careful saving manage to scrape together enough to pay an occasional visit to China. Some are fortunate enough to have sufficient by the time they are old men to return to China to spend their last days, but for many there is not even this prospect. Very often, they have small businesses or a small plot of land, from which, during all these years, they have just been able to derive a living and no more. They are getting old and would like to spend their last days in China, but having no property or relatives in China to support them, and with little hope of finding means of sustenance in China, to return home means to starve. Kind friends are often willing to contribute towards a fellow-countryman's passage home, but in the face of such difficulties it is impossible for him to take advantage of their offer. In some cases, it has been suggested that a younger relative be allowed to come out to carry on the work and let the old man return home, the younger one providing him with sustenance from his business in Australia. All appeals to the Australian Government, however, have been flatly turned down. So, without homefolks or homelife, these men live on day after day. After the day's work is done, there is no one to cheer their evenings. As a diversion in their lonely uneventful lives, they are sometimes tempted to indulge in a game of chance, but no sooner do a few gather together for a game of fan-tan than the police immediately pounce upon them and carry them off to prison. While not seeking to defend gambling in any way, might one not mention in passing, that this is done to Chinese in a country where horse racing is a national sport and betting is legalised? Words cannot describe the suffering and shame that these unhappy souls have endured in thousands of different ways. British justice or even humanity does not exist as far as they are concerned. And this is the "White Australia Policy," framed as the ideal of a Christian nation!

### China's Responsibility

Such are the unhappy conditions under which our Chinese in Australia are forced to live. In various ways their life has been made harder and harder to bear. But what of China's repsonsibility to the Australian Chinese? How has it been that things have come to such a pass? China herself is much to blame, for never until very recent years has any thought been given to the welfare of the overseas Chinese in any foreign country. Under the old imperial Government, if any Chinese left the bounds of the "Middle Kingdom," he automatically forfeited all rights of protection from the Chinese Government. If he chose to live in foreign lands, then he must be prepared to fend for himself. Consequently, when no hand was raised in protest against the hardships which were from time to time imposed upon the Chinese in Australia, there was nothing for them but to submit to the law. Patiently they have endured all these years, still caring for the motherland that seemed to care so little for them. Lovingly they speak of "home" and how they are looking forward to "taking a trip home in a year or two." Even the younger people, many of whom have never been to China refer to the land of their forefathers as "home." With eager hearts the Australian Chinese watched the birth of the nationalist movement in China and were among the first to identify themselves with those noble champions of her liberty. Though thousands of miles away, they too have fought to free their motherland. With the sweat of their brows they have toiled day and night in order to make more money to send back to help the nationalist forces at home. Realising her debt to the overseas Chinese, Nationalist China is becoming conscious of the fact that it is her duty to pay some attention to these Chinese living in foreign lands. They have proved their worth as true sons of China. As a preliminary step, a Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs has been established by the National Government in recent years for the purpose of investigating the conditions under which Chinese live in different parts of the world, with a view to their welfare and protection. In response to the appeal of the Australian Chinese, the first Consular representative of the new National Government, F. T. Sung, proceeded to Australia during the early part of 1929, with specific instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to make an exhaustive enquiry into the discriminatory treatment of Chinese and to negotiate for the removal of these discriminations. His task was not an easy one, but, though faced with a granite wall of prejudice against everything Chinese, this representative of the New China, with undaunted purpose, challenged every ill-treatment of his nationals in Australia. He upheld China's sovereign rights and proclaimed her message to the world. Although very few material improvements could be won for his nationals during the time that he was there, yet one thing has he been able to accomplish, and that is, he has brought to the Australian people the realisation that the old China is dead, and that out of the ashes of the past is arising a New China, which is demanding equal and reciprocal treatment from all nations of the world. So much has been done, and what little has been done only goes to show how much more might be done. The time is ripe for China to prove that her demand for equal and reciprocal treatment is not a vain boast. Having once taken up the cudgel on behalf of her Australian Chinese, let not China lay it down again until at least justice and humanity exist for her nationals on Australian soil. Courage, determination, and persistent effort are needed, but right is might, and as long as she fights in the cause of righteousness nothing can deter her from her purpose.

### Chinese in Australia Are Loyal

Anything that China may do for her Australian Chinese will be received with grateful ears, for probably nowhere in the world has China such loyal nationals as are to be found in Australia. At the cost of much sacrifice and toil, they have sent large sums of money to China from time to time, to help maintain the nationalist forces at home. Famine appeals and appeals for funds for Red Cross activities and the Wounded Soldiers' Hospital have met with the same loyal and generous response. The Australian Kuo Min Tang itself is a very strong and united body, and it spreads its influence over a very wide area. At the present time, it embraces forty-three different branch and sub-branch parties throughout Australia, New Zealand and the Southern Pacific Islands. A

definite program of work is carried on under the direction of the Headquarters in Sydney and every alternate year delegates from all quarters convene together to report on progress made and to discuss plans for the future. They are idealists, but men of practical ideas too. Their aim is the education of the Australian Chinese in the Three Principles of the People, thereby bringing them to a realization of the New China and uniting them all as loyal citizens of the Republic of China. Strange though it may seem, there are even among the few thousands of Chinese in Australia a small number who still remain loyal to the spirit of the old order. The reason for this is that, having lived so long away from their homeland, they have not caught the spirit of the New China and cannot understand the new order of things. Even so, they are intensely loyal to the land of their birth, however, they may prefer it to be governed. It is their very love of their country that makes them so strongly opposed to the Nationalists. These, and some others, who while appreciative of the new order are too sensible to its shortcomings to identify themselves with it, the Australian Kuo Min Tang is endeavoring to win over for Nationalist China. The spirit of fellowship and co-operation that exists between the members of the Kuo Min Tang and between the various branch parties is remarkable. At a very short notice, they are capable of the most concerted action, as has been proved more than once in recent times. It is because they live for something outside themselves—an ideal. Behind it all there is a guiding hand, that of the Chairman of the Headquarters in Sydney, D. Y. Narme, who is the inspiration of the whole organization. Though he may not have had the advantage of the highest education, as some of the leaders in China, yet he possesses that which is most precious of all, and that is, the true spirit of nationalism that lives in him. Uprightness, absolute straightforwardness, honesty of purpose, determination, zealous activity in the furtherance of the Party ideals, and above all, a keen desire to serve and to help his fellowmen—this is the example set them by their leader. Any tendency on the part of nationals to pettiness over small differences or to act in any way contrary to the ideals which they have set themselves, are met with the reproof, "Be a man!" Such is the personality that is shaping China's manhood in the Southern Pacific.

### Strong Spirit of Nationalism

Even among the younger people, who were born in Australia and many of whom have never visited China, the spirit of nationalism is strong. Many of them cannot speak Chinese and still more cannot read or write their mother-tongue. They are deeply conscious of their lack of knowledge of their mother country and the language of their forefathers. Through lack of knowledge of the written language, they are consequently cut off from the common sources of information about their motherland, as Chinese newspapers and books. All that they hear of China is through the sensational news that appears from time to time in the Australian papers, most of which is neither informative nor true. Several attempts have been made to start classes or a school in the Chinese language at the request of these young people, but without much success. The greatest difficulty is the lack of funds to finance such a school. Last year a wealthy member of the Kuo Min Tang contributed the sum of one hundred pounds sterling towards the financing of a school for the teaching of the Chinese language. Evening classes were opened under the auspices of the Kuo Min Tang in Sydney for the teaching of both Cantonese and the national language. Many of the older people joined the classes in the national language, so anxious are they that they should be one with their fellow-countrymen in China, united not only in ideals and aspirations but also in language. Owing to the lack of funds and competent teachers, however, these classes, unfortunately, have been discontinued. This should not be so. How will it be possible for these younger people to remain a part of something of which they know nothing? Whatever program the National Government may have for the future welfare and protection of the Australian Chinese, it should not fail to include some comprehensive plan for the education of these young nationals in the language and knowledge of their mother-country. They are eager to learn and eager to serve. Though born and living in a foreign land, they are still China's own.

The crying needs of the Chinese in Australia are many, and China's responsibility to them is only too apparent. With eager and expectant hearts these loyal nationals are looking to China—now at peace, with her Government strong and in a position to give attention to such problems.

Shanghai, May 25, 1931.

## "Balashin Sai"

This Wonderful Balishin Sai is very effective in curing the following diseases such as:—

Cough, Indigestion, Nauseating, Vomiting Increased Salivation, Furred tongue, Gum-boils, Foul breathing, Continuous spitting, Thirstiness, Tiredness, Dizziness, Sea-sickness, and Stomach-ache, etc.

**ENG AUN TONG**

*The Tiger Medical Hall*

89 N. Szechuen Road Tel. N. 2736


## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

MARY BAKER BATTERTON,
Plaintiff.
vs.
BENJAMIN ALFRED BATTERTON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3349
Civil No. 1486
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 15th day of April, 1931.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

### ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein by her attorneys, on the 15th day of April, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1931, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1931, Mary Baker Batterton, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 16th day of April, 1931.

NOW, THEREFORE it is this 15th day of April 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant Cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 2nd day of may, 1931, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT

Milton D. Purdy
Judge

# Red Imperialism in Outer Mongolia

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭冰

OWING to lack of means of communication, there is practically no contact between Outer Mongolia and the other parts of China. While China pays no attention to affairs in Outer Mongolia, Russia has lost no time in grasping the chance to establish more close relations with the Mongolians, in educating them and in helping them in an "independence movement" against China. Should China still fail to take appropriate steps to cope with the situation it will be too late for China to claim sovereignty over Outer Mongolia!

There are twelve delegates from Mongolia representing different tribes, or Leagues or "Men" 盟, to the First People's Convention. Interviewed as to present conditions in Outer Mongolia, they had the following to say:

In 1920 when the civil war between the Chilhli Party and the Anfu Party broke out in China, the Russians took the chance to incite the Outer Mongolians to declare their independence from China. The Russian troops at once were sent to Urga, the Capital of Outer Mongolia, and they were received by the Mongolians. The Chinese defense forces fought hard to put down the revolt, but they were far out-numbered and were at last defeated. The Chinese killed were estimated to be 17,000. The number of the Chinese refugees who died of starvation and cold weather were countless. The number of the Chinese living around the Capital who did not have a chance to escape but were massacred by the Russians is estimated to be 3,700. The local chamber of commerce had to hire freight cars to carry the corpses to the burying places!

In 1921 under the pretext of driving certain White Russians out of Outer Mongolia, the Red troops again entered Urga. More brutalities were committed. In the name of helping the "weak races", the Russians really intended to carry out their communistic works in Mongolia. Since then the Russian advisers have been employed in all Mongolian offices—government or business—to help the natives in the administration. These so-called advisers teach them nothing except the communistic principles, while the Mongolian officials are the catspaw of the advisers.

Since 1924, the Russians have been making great efforts to educate the young Mongolians. What they teach them is their theory of world revolution. Many of the Mongolians have been educated in Moscow. As a result, the young Mongolians are most friendly to the Russians. The delegates informed us that the Russians are always jealous of any Mongolians chieftains who are inclined towards the Chinese. They went on to name some of the Mongolian chiefs who were accused as reactionaries and were condenmed to death by the Mongolian authorities at the instigation of the Russians. These unfortunate chieftains were 哲布尊丹巴活佛, 呼吐克圖扎音活佛, 加汗尊活佛, 策楞多爾濟旦曾塞達旦巴爾濟.

The delegates told us that the Russians are now employed as chief inspectors or trainers in the military science of the Mongolians, and all the military equipments are supplied by Russia.

### Russian Text Books Used

Educationally, the text books used in the schools in Outer Mongolia are in the Russian language, and are nothing more than Red propaganda pamphlets. They teach the Mongolian students to recognize the Soviet Union as their own country, and to honor Karl Marx and Lenin as great men. An Agricultural and Commercial Bank was opened sometime ago, jointly owned by the Russians and Mongolians, to issue notes for circulation in Outer Mongolia. But, pointed out the delegates, the real motive for the Russians in doing this is to control the finances in Outer Mongolia. The Chinese silver dollar weighs heavier than that the Russian dollar. But when a Chinese dollar is exchanged for a Russian dollar, it is at 20% or 10% off. The Russians are employed as directors of mints in Outer Mongolia, but their duty is to "absorb gold from Outer Mongolia to Russia."

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Russian dispute over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Russian Far Eastern Bank was closed to business. But the Mongolians, at the instigation of the Russians, forced the people to buy shares to open another company, known as "西合公司", (The Western Union Company) with head offices in Urga, and branches in different Banna, the managers of which were all Russians. In order to do more business, the Russians advised the Mongolians to enforce a regulation that only the said Company could handle money transations, the Chinese merchants being prohibited from opening any financial offices in Outer Mongolia. The delegates further told us that the Russians always advise the natives not to clear accounts with the Chinese merchants. The loss to the latter is said to be no less than 100 million dollars. The motive of the Russians is "to discourage the Chinese to carry on business and to drive out the Chinese from Outer Mongolia!"

There are many Russian and Chinese merchants doing fur business in Outer Mongolia. They are bitter enemies. The Russians wish to export the Mongolian products by way of Siberia. Owing to the frequent detention and confiscation of their goods, because of various rules enforced by the Mongolian authorities at the instigation of the Russian advisers, the loss to the Chinese merchants is said to have been 100 million dollars last year. Many Chinese desired to return to other parts of China, but many of them could not do so owing to various difficulties. Should no step be taken, the fur industry in Outer Mongolia will go into the hands of the Russians while the Chinese there will become bankrupt!

When the Sino-Russian Dispute happened, which is only a dispute between China and Russia, having nothing to do with the Mongolians, the latter, at the instigation of the Russians, detained all goods destined for other parts of China by the Chinese merchants, thus causing another tremendous loss to the Chinese merchants. But the so-called Western Union Company realized well that the Chinese merchants might retaliate by detaining all goods destined to Outer Mongolia. As a solution, the said Company secretly entered into contracts with certain foreign companies—whose owners apparently enjoy some special privileges in China—to import goods into Outer Mongolia in their names, thus avoiding the possible interference of the Chinese. As soon as goods reach Urga, they would be "marked" as "imported by the Western Union Company."

The delegates then went on to tell of the burdensome taxations and many molestations of the Chinese at the bands of the Outer Mongolians when they, or their goods, enter Mongolian territory or pass from one station to another. The procedure of paying the taxes or to get licenses or passes is very complicated and costly. The rate of taxation is many times more than the value of the goods.

From the above it will be seen that Russia is actually the master of Outer Mongolia today, despite the fact that in the Sino-Russian Pact of 1924, the Soviets definitely recognized the Chinese sovereignty over Outer Mongolia. As to Inner Morgolia, the Russians are penetrating steadily. They also resort to the process of first educating the Mongolians to be Russianized. They help many young Mongolians to receive education in Moscow. The delegates suggest that the following four steps be taken:—

1. More Chinese troops to be stationed in or around Urga and on the border of Mongolia for the protection of the Chinese and Mongolians and for the prevention of the Russian invasion.
2. More people to be sent to colonize Mongolia to increase the population, as a means of preventing the Russian invasion.
3. More disbanded soliders to be sent to open up uncultivated lands in Mongolia.
4. More railways to be built to improve the means of commuications with other parts of China.

It is our earnest hope that the National Government will take more substantial steps in furtherance of the above mentioned policies. The following is a list of names of the Mongolian delegates and the League or "Men" they represent:

| *Names of Delegates* | | *Names of League they represent* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 蘇寶齡 | Soo Pao-ling | 哲里木盟 | Chi-Li-Moh-ming League |
| 吳鶴齡 | Wu Hao-ling | 卓索圖盟 | Chosetu League |
| 戴清廉 | Tai Ching-lien | 卓索圖盟 | Chosetu League |
| 趙桂林 | Chao Kwei-ling | 哲烏建盟 | An-Wu-Chien League |
| 胡國力 | Hu Kuo-li | 錫林果勒盟 | Hsi-Lin-Kuo-lar League |
| 拉希色楞 | La-Shi-Shih-ling | 烏蘭察布盟 | Wu-Lan-Char-Pu Leaque |
| 奇子俊 | Chi Tsi-chun | 伊克哲盟 | Yi-Keh-Chao-League |
| 春德 | Chun Teh | 呼倫貝爾 | Hulunber (bargar District) |
| 尼瑪鄂達索爾 | Ni-Ma-Ao-Ta-So-Er | 察哈爾十二旗 | Charhar 12 Banners |
| 榮祥 | Yung Hsiang | 十默特旗 | Shi-Moh-Teh Banner |
| 陳庚揚 | Chen Ken-yong | 伊克明安旗 | Yi-Ksh-Min-An League |
| 祺克慎 | Chi Ken-Sheng | 三音諾顏汗部 | San-Yin-Wan-Yen-Han Division |

上海會計師公會會員

沈立人會計師事務所

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*WHY NOT COME AND TRY?*

# Extrality and Force

BY TAM SAI FAN

A THUNDERBOLT was struck in Nanking on December 29, 1929 with the National Government's unilateral declaration, terminating the rights of extrality enjoyed by the nationals of a few imperialistic Powers in China. There came an echo of euphemistic phrases selected from the old political archives of the Powers. On the usual basis of "good will" and "traditional friendship", the Powers announced their new policy of agreeing to the Chinese declaration "in principle". Then followed sixteen months during which time negotiations were carried on. While the Chinese were waiting for a satisfactory solution based on the oft-repeated "good will" and "traditional friendship", the news of a final deadlock in the negotiations gave a fairly convincing proof of the hypocrisy of the Powers concerned.

Together with the news of the deadlock came another unilateral announcement of the National Government on May 4, the day preceding the inauguration of the People's Conference. The announcement was to the effect that extrality in China would be definitely abolished commencing January 1, 1932, and to put the abolition in a more concrete form a set of regulations governing the control over other nationals was drawn up and proclaimed. Is this action on the part of China merely "designed for home consumption"? In the eyes of the Powers concerned, the answer is likely to be in the affirmative for the simple reason that China lacks a show of force to give the threat a sound foundation.

### What Interests Are at Stake

Witness what will happen after January 1, 1932. After all, what will be at stake after the abolition of extrality? It is the interests of those who have multiplied the wealth acquired by their ancestors thru imperialistic conquests and maintained by their governments with the gunboat policy. Since this type of men, commonly known as die-hards on the China coast, are generally influential, their words carry weight and serve as a sort of steering gear in shaping foreign diplomatic relations with China. These will still be the same people who will furnish authoritative reports on China. The wording of their reports will be necessarily dictated by a consideration of self-interest, which in turn means much concern to their home countries in the trying days of trade depression. Furthermore, their conception of the rights of personal freedom and property in China is so different from that existing in any of the Western nations that any slight interference with their entrenched position is interpreted as something sensational, inhuman, and blasphemous. They do not care to know or to think how their wealth was acquired and how their property multiplied. Nor do they like to be reminded that they have abused the right of personal freedom. They will continually call upon their governments to come to their aid and bring the highest pressure to bear on their countrymen to maintain the present status for the sake of the national honor and the white man's prestige.

### How Extrality Was Enforced

The history of extrality in China is invariably linked with the ill-omened word "force". From the embryo stage of 1842 down to the present period of climax, the extrality issue has been mixed with "iron and blood", altho some of the Powers acquired extrality under the "most favored nation" clause. Curiously enough, in 1902, two years after the Boxer Uprising, which was a demonstration of public indignation over foreign encroahments, England was "prepared to relinquish her extrality rights when she is satisfied that the state of the laws, the arrangement for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing". The United States made a similar treaty with China. The World War sapped the vitality of the Powers and forced them to a fairly clear understanding of the theory that right is stronger than might. But that was not enough; the understanding of a theory does not always mean its being carried into effect. So the Chinese had to make a little noise in the Paris Conference and follow up this noise by creating indignant public opinion at home. Then in the interest of peace in the Far East an international commission was appointed in 1922, three months after the close of the Washington Conference, to investigate the judiciary system in China. Since then no further practical steps have been taken to modify the status except a vague promise, whenever the issue comes to a head, to "meet the Chinese legitimate aspiration" and a friendly advice to "set the house in order"; for the Chinese have been too greedy in recent years. They have swallowed tariff autonomy at one mouthful which is the fruitful result of their anti-foreign demonstration in 1927. Would it not be a matter of indigestion for China, if she is allowed to swallow another piece of meat much bigger than the last one? The answer is for the Chinese to make, and China has to demonstrate her power of digestion again.

### Precedence of Abolition

That means force. Contrary to expectations, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs has instructed all the Chinese to be particularly nice to foreigners resident in China while the negotiations for the aboliton of extrality were going on. Evidently China lacks one essential thing, namely force, which Japan and Turkey once used to break their shackles. Was the judicial system in Japan and Turkey any better than what it is in China today when they started on their drive against foreigners? It is a matter of grave doubt. In fact, none of the present day Powers can claim the perfection of its judiciary system, and it seems only a matter of every independent nation having the right to exercise its sovereignty and to make its judicial system conform to its indigenous requirements, regardless of whether the guests like it or not.

Take the Germans and Austrians for instance. Did they not enjoy the rights of extrality before 1915? Was it only a coincidence that they lost the rights as soon as their force was proved a little weak. Germany once being a leading Power in the world has relinquished the rights of extrality for years, and the German business men in China do not cry so loud about the inefficiency of the Chinese judiciary system, the corruption of Chinese officialdom, and the instability of the Chinese government. It goes without saying that the Germans of this generation are not intellectually incompetent nor have they lost their power of judgment in regard to Chinese affairs. They know China just as well as other foreigners do but they have to surrender their former rights and remain reticent. Why? Because they have already come to a stage where the power of reasoning has been recovered. They know that no judiciary system in the world is perfect, that corruption of officialdom is not monopolized by China, and that a gorvernment bound by unequal treaties is never stable. Hence they want to revise the Paris Treaties too, and have most likely come to the conclusion that the revision can be worked out only by force.

Admitted that the prisons in China are like "hell", it does not serve as a good excuse for the imperialists to retain extrality. After all, a prison is a prison and is used only for quartering prisoners, the undesirable element of the community. Why should they be given so much comfort and ease? A prison too well furnished is nothing but an encouragement to law-breaking. Foreigners engaged in legitimate professions and business in China never worry about the possibility of being put in prison, but those who are engaged in illegal lines such as opium, morphia, arms and gambling, never feel at ease, and it is they, too, who always want their gunboats to stand by and protect their lives and property. Even if the Chinese prisons were furnished like a millionaire's home, they would still hate to see extrality abolished. It is interesting to observe, therefore, that the imperialists like to find fault with the weak nations, but seldom give advice to their own nationals to behave better.

It is also interesting to study how refined the foreigners are in the art of wording a stipulation. A Power is "prepared to relinquish her extrality rights when she is satisfied that the state of the laws, the arrangement for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing". The state of Chinese laws has now left no ground for complaint, and so they lay emphasis on the arrangement for their administration. Needless to say, the arrangement for their administration can hardly be satisfactory to a foreigner in all cases, and even tho satisfaction can be guarantced in this respect, the Chinese have still another test to go thru. The test is what they call "other considerations", and anyone possessing a little common sense can tell that China will fail in the examination. Just exactly now "Other considerations" should be defined, probably only the veteran diplomats can tell.

### The Determinant of Survival

Regrettable as it is, the history of Sino-foreign relations makes strong reading for the squeamish, and the record of the contact between the imperialistic nations and the so-called backward nations gives a deep reflection on the white man's moral integrity. One invariably finds what characterizes the imperialists is their love of force, their application of force in their dealings with any people, and their firm belief in its effectiveness. At the same time that they talk about disarmament, they never hesitate to take the initiative in drafting anti-war treaties, and they always join in the chorus of "peace on earth" and "good will toward men". Thru the destiny of force India was

conquered, the Phillipines annexed, Korea given the best of protection, China reduced to a "sub-colony", Turkey almost carved, nearly the whole of Africa devoured, Nicaragua and Haiti dominated. But now wherever sentiments run high and violence is resorted to, the conquerors are suddenly convinced of what is right or wrong and a degree of conciliation is granted. Hence the importance of force.

If, all of a sudden, the 400,000,000 Chinese would each subscribe five dollars for the equipment of a modern force, or if the National Government would put aside all the reconstruction schemes and set itself to busily improve the fighting efficiency of its army, navy, and aerial forces, the imperialists would probably ponder over the game and get down to the business of calculating the profit and loss account of extrality. Not that the subscription of $2,000,000,000 is a very large sum for such an adventure, but that is an indication of the determination of the mass and a much bigger sum could be raised if necessary. "A reasonable limit to human endurance" and the "exhaustion of patience" could probably be interpreted in the light of the subscription.

The subscription is too expensive from an individual point of view. Another thing is that preparedness for war is too outspoken, awkward, and inhuman. Besides, the result is so uncertain. Could we not find a better solution which would cost nothing and be far more efficient? Could we not choose massive resistance in the form of noncooperation which strikes at the bottom of the issue? Has India not proved a formidable antagonist to England?

On an average, the Chinese are the least aggressive people in the world and they want to avoid extremes as much as possible, but nobody could be blamed for taking up arms for self-defence. Whether China will have to use positive resistance or passive resistance, or both, will depend on what will hapen after January 1, 1932. The future does not seem to look very bright.

Wuchow, May 18, 1931.

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## Abolition of Unequal Treaties

*(Editoral in the "Sin Wan Pao," Shanghai Daily Chinese Newspaper*

With the proposal for the abolition of the unequal treaties being adopted at the National People's Convention by unanimous vote, a manifesto to this effect has been isued. This being the first momentous action of the National Convention, it constitutes historically the most significant political maneuver since the establishment of the Republic.

During the last century, the influence of the country has been rapidly waning in the face of the increasing foreign oppressions. The shackles imposed upon the Chinese people by the so-called uneuqal treaties must produce far-reaching effects. With these shackles suddenly smashed, China would be immediately restored to her original liberty and equality, resembling in exactly the same manner the bird, breaking its cage and flapping its wings in the open sky, or the fish being released from the shallow pond to the vast ocean. This occasion, doubtless, deserves congratulation from the entire people.

The abolition of the unequal treaties to be effected through the unilateral rennunciation on the part of this country is simply to follow the precedent as set up by the Turkish Government, of which the Powers concerned should take due cognizance. But a as a matter of fact, the abolition of the unequal treatics can not be effected by merely issuing a manifesto. It remains the paramount duty of both the Government and the people to devise means and ways to carry out the plan, to remove the obstacles. On the part of the Government, it is of importance to see to it which obsolete treaties should be abolished, and which ones may remain in force, and what should be done following the issuance of the manifesto. On the part of the people, while they are not directly responsible to conduct negotiations with the Powers concerned, they should be as one body awakened to the life or death struggle. They should neither be clamorous or too much overwhelmed by sentiments so much so as to indulge in improper actions, nor they should be too timid as to hesitate to take due actions. It is the right moment for them to be cautious and patient and determined. They must present a united front, remain unperturbed and unwavering. The ultimate diplomatic success must be their aim in the long run.


# In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of FREDERICK WILLIAM McINTYRE Deceased

Cause No. 3358
Special Proceeding No. 755
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims gainst the estate of Frederick William McIntyre deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 23, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, May 19, 1931.

Cornell S. Franklin,
c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman
21 Ynen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

# In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON Deceased

Cause No. 3356
Special Proceedings No. 754
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 23, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

J. J. Connell,
Shanghai, China. c/o Connell Bros. Corp.,
May 18, 1931 17 The Bund,
Shanghai.

# In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

## First Tea Shipment of Season Leaves for England

The first shipment of Chinese tea for the Spring season of this year was shipped to England on the liner *Comorin* which left Shanghai on May 19. The consignment contained 3,500 boxes, weighing approximately 350 tons.

## Committee Formed to Direct Mining Industry

The Ministry of Industries recently organized a Committee for the Direction of Mining Industries in China. It has appointed Hu Po-yuan, a mining expert and a division head in the Ministry, as chairman of the Committee.

## New Branch Rail Line Built in Manchuria

The North-eastern Communications Committee has given its sanction to a project of the Shengyang-Hailun Railway for the construction of a branch line from Nanchamu station to Hsinping. The projected line measures 117 miles in length. Surveys are being started and preliminary work is expected to begin in June.

## Nanking Population Swells to Over Half a Million

According to the latest census taken by the Bureau of Public Safety of the Nanking Municipality, the population in Nanking has grown to the figure of 597,659 during April, representing an increase of 7,387 over the previous month. Of this total number, the census reveals that 366,186 are males and 231,473 females.

## Nanking Appoints Commissioner to Study Aviation in Manchuria

Col. Mao Pang-shu, Assistant Director of the Aviation Administrtration of the Ministry of War, has been appointed special commissioner to study the progress of aviation in Manchuria. He left Nanking for the North on May 21 via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

## Notables Invited to Serve on Planning Committee of Old Capital

The Peiping Municipal Government has organized a Peiping Planning Committee for Municipal Construction. Messrs. Chu Chi-chin, Li Shih-tseng, Chang Chi, Li Pei-chi, Tsai Yuan-pei, Hu Shih, Shih, Wang Keh-ming and twenty-six others have been invited to serve as members of the Committee.

## Nanking Orders Six New Airplanes from U.S.A. for Army Service

To further strengthen the air force of China, the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War has ordered six new military airplanes from America, which will be used in bandit and communist suppression campaigns. It is learned that the new planes have already arrived in Shanghai and will be transported to Nanking in a day or two.

## Consumption Tax in Tientsin Effective from June 1

A *China Press* telegram from Tientsin on May 21 stated that the special products and consumption taxes, recently instituted in Tientsin and Peiping, will come into effect as of June 1. Goods subject to payment of these taxes include: furs, fruits, cotton, beans, wood and wooden furniture, animals, silks, medicine, sweets, chinaware, paints and etc.

## Chiang's Speech Features Opening of Overseas Chinese Building

The Overseas Chinese Building at Nanking, construction of which has just been completed, was formally opened on May 20 in the presence of President Chiang Kai-shek and many other Party and Government Leaders. In the course of the opening ceremony, President Chiang delivered a speech paying a high tribute to the overseas Chinese for their contribution in bringing the Revolution to a success. Chen Kuo-fu, member of the Central Executive Committee, in a report stated that the construction of the Building was supervised by Liu Chi-wen, former Mayor of Nanking Municipality.

## Chinese Make Little Progress in Trademark Registration

Chinese industries have been making very little progress, according to statistics compiled by the National Trade Marks Bureau. It is disclosed that among the total of about 15,000 registrations in the past two years only a little more than 4,000 applications were filed by Chinese merchants and manfacturers.

## May 29 Fixed for Inauguration of Nanking-Berlin Air Mail Service

According to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 22, the Nanking-Berlin air mail service will be formally inaugurated on May 29, construction of the various radio stations along the route having been completed. Preparations are also being completed for night-flying between Nanking and Peiping.

## Two New Warships Being Built for China

Two new gunboats will add to the strength of the Chinese navy in the near future according to information from the Ministry of Navy at Nanking. Each of the ships will have a displacement of 2,000 tons. One of the vessels is being built in Japan at a cost of four million yen and is expected to be completed within a year. The construction of the other has been undertaken by the Kiangnan Dock in Shanghai.

## New Salt Law to be Soon Promulgated for Enforcement

The new salt law, which was recently enacted by the Legislative Yuan, will soon be promulgated by a mandate of the National Government for enforcement, according to Chuang Sung-fu, member of the Legislative Yuan, who also stated that regulations governing the organization and functions of the Salt Affairs Committee, are also being drafted by the Legislative Yuan pending adoption.

## Nanking to Appoint Directors for Navigation Bureaux

Formal appointment of the Directors for the five Navigation Bureaux at Tientsin, Shanghai, Harbin, Canton, and Hankow will shortly be announced by the Ministry of Communiations. *Kuo Min* learns that Hsu Kun-wu is slated as Director of the Hankow Bureau, Wu Ting-mou for Shanghai Bureau, and Tseng Kwang-yung for the Harbin Bureau. The directors for the Tientsin and Canton Bureaux are still under consideration.

## Air Service Men to Be Encouraged with Extra Remuneration

In order to encourage the development of talent, the Aviation Administration, together with the Commissariat Department of the Ministry of War, has drafted a set of regulations governing the grant of additional remuneration for air pilots and mechanics in active service under the Ministry. The regulations provide that such remuneration is to be paid in addition to the regular salaries to distinguished air service men.

## Hangchow-Singchang Motor Road to Start Operation June 1

According to a dispatch from Hangchow on May 21 the Hangchow-Changhua Motor Road, which has been under construction during the past two years, has just been completed and will be open to traffic from June 1. The new motor line forms a part of the provincial highway system and traverses several important districts in the province, including Yuhang, Ningan, Yungloh and ending in Changhua, near the border of Anhwei.

## Nanking-Peiping Air Line to Start Passenger Service Soon

Beginning from June 1, passengers will be carried on the Nanking-Peiping air line operated by the China National Aviation Corporation. Since its inauguration on April 15, only air mail matter has been transported. Passenger tickets will be available at Nanking, Hsuchow, Tsinan and Peiping. The Shanghai-Hankow-Ichang air mail and passenger service will be extended to Chungking by the end of the month, it is also learned.

## Rich Iron Ores Discovered in Nanking Suburban Mountain

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking reported that a rich iron mine with an estimated yield of from 500 to 1,000 tons daily has been discovered on the Feng Wan (Phoenix) Mountain in the suburb of Nanking. Wang Wen-hao, a technical expert of the Ministry of Industries, is now making an investigation of the ores with a view to establishing an iron foundry at the foot of the mountain.

## Committee Organized to Mediate in Labor Disputes

A *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking dated May 19 stated that a Labor-Capital Mediation Committee is shortly to be established by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Nanking Municipality to arbitrate and mediate in labor disputes in Nanking. The Committee will be made up of representatives from both capital and labor as well as from the Bureau itself. An order was accordingly issued on May 29 to the local Chamber of Commerce and the Labor Union instructing that two representatives be immediately nominated by each to serve on the Committee, which is to be organized immediately.

## China Plans Expansion of Overseas Shipping Trade

A *United Press* message from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on May 19 reported that Wong Jai-sang, representative of the Ministry of Industries of the Chinese Government, recently arrived in that city in connection with the projects of the National Government for the overseas shipping lines. He announced that the Chinese Government intends to create a direct steamship service from Shanghai to Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil. Mr. Wong is now studying trade relations between China and Brazil and will visit other countries on the same mission, the message states.

## Opening of Branch of Central Bank at Changsha Requested

In order to concentrate government finances and facilitate official financial transactions, the Hunan Provincial Government has telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance at Nanking, requesting the opening of a branch office of the Central Bank of China at Changsha in line with the policy of the Ministry to establish such branches in the various provincial capitals throughout the country. It is understood that the proposal is being favorably considered by the Ministry and a branch office of the Bank may be opened at the Hunan Capital in the near future.

## Lunghai Railway Business Increases by 50 Per cent

A Kaifeng telegram dated May 19 stated that owing to the cessation of war and suppression of bandits, the business of the Lunghai Railway has steadily increased since the beginning of the current year and receipts for the past three months have exceeded those of previous years by more than than 50 per cent. Although the business for January was normal and a little better than average, both February and March were good months with daily receipts averaging about $35,000. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, a daily increase of $15,000 was recorded. It is believed by the authorities of the Railway that with peace and unification of the country, the business on the line may continue on an increasing plane.

## Villages for Disabled Veterans Planned by Nanking Government

A *Kuomin* telegram from Nanking on May 18 stated that to provide homes for the disabled soldiers and to enable them to apply their energies for industriail purposes, a project has been initiated by President Chiang Kai-shek and other ranking military leaders for the establishment of modern labor villages for the disabled veterans of the Revolution, in Nanking. It is estimated that an area of 500 mow of land will be devoted to the scheme, which is to cost $1,000,000. This amount will be raised partly by constributions from the various commanders, and partly by the Government appropriations. According to the plans, 10 villages will be established, two of which will be completed within this year. The site of these villages will be near the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and Tangshan.

LOOK for the words "Quick Cooking" on the Quaker Oats tin. Then try this new Quaker Oats.

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## Rice Dealers to Submit Monthly Reports, Bureau Orders

To ensure more effective control over food supplies in the Capital, the Municipal Food Control Bureau of Nanking Special Municiplity has issued a circular order to the rice dealers in the city, instructing them to compile and submit henceforth regular monthly reports of their stocks. With adequate knowledge of conditions, the Bureau will be enabled to make proper adjustments of supply and demand and thereby avoid any danger of food shortage. It is also announced that the Bureau has made arrangements for the estabishment of a Municipal Granary in the near future.

## Loan of $4,000,000 to be Raised Among Shansi Populace

A Taiyuan dispatch on May 24 reported that the Shansi Provincial Government at a recent meeting decided to raise a public loan of $4,000,000 from the various districts in the province for the maintenance of Shansi troops. The amount will be repaid as soon as the military appropriations in arrears are remitted by the Central Treasury to Shansi. It is also reported that Gen. Shang Chen, Chairman of Shansi Provincial Government, may personally make a trip to the Capital to consult the Central Authorities in regard to the re-issue of the $24,000,000 Shansi Rehabilitation Loan.

## Highway System Planned for Shensi Province

According to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Sian on May 18, the Shensi Provincial Highways Bureau has formulated an ambitious project for the construction of a compact system of highways in the province, totalling over 3,000 miles. The scheme provides for the completion within four years of 11 main highways and four branch highways connecting various parts of the province. The plan is initiated in view of the urgent need for relief to the famine-stricken people in Shensi and it is hoped that with the improvement of communication and resultant development of commerce and industry in the province, regular employment may be provided for the refugees.

## British Firm Desires to Buy Hosiery and Underwear

A British firm, Stern, Ltd., Nicholl House, London, E. C. I. has issued a circular letter stating it is in the market for the purchase of Chinese-manufactured hosiery, underwear, cotton and artificial silk, or mixtures thereof, including hosiery knitted goods such as jumpers, pullovers, etc. The letter stated that the firm had been accustomed to make its purchases in Japan, but now desired to extend its activities to China. Chinese firms interested in the inquiry have been urged to communicate directly with Stern, Ltd., at the foregoing address and to send a copy of their letter to the Chinese Consulate-General, 6 Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, London, W. 8.

## First News Gathering Syndicate Organized in Nanking

According to a dispatch from Nanking on May 21, four Chinese newspapers, the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* in Shanghai, Hankow, Peiping and Tientsin, have organised a joint syndicate for the purpose of gathering news in Nanking. The organization is unprecedented in the history of Chinese journalism and is attractiong considerable interest among the press representatives in the Capital. It is believed that the establishment of a common news gathering office will greatly conduce to economy as well as efficiency. The *Min Kuo Jih Pao* throughout the country are all Kuomintang organs and are maintained by the Central Party Headquarters.

## Ex-Premier Interested in Manchuria Mining Development; Huge Sum Invested

A *Sin Wan Pao* telegram from Mukden on May 23 stated Dr. Wellington Koo, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, who is now residing in Shanghai, is greatly interested in industrial development in Manchuria and has raised a sum of $1,000,000 for the organizatien of a coal mining company at Kan Chuan district in Heilungkiang Province which is said to contain vast coal deposits. Recently, Dr. Koo dispatched Mr. Yao Chao to Heilungkiang to make an investigation of all the undeveloped mines in the province and a number of mining experts are also reported to be on their way there from Shanghai to make a laboratory analysis of the various coal deposists. It is expected that the mine will start operations early in July.

## Local Association Launches Campaign Against Foreign Factories

The Native Goods Association, an organization established by the Shanghai merchants for the promotion of national products, has recently launched a campaign against foreign factories in China, demanding their registration with the Chinese Government and suppression of establishment of new factories in future. The Association suggested that the various foreign Powers be notified that the foreign goods for sale in China must bear, trade marks and country of origin marks and foreign concerns be prevented from passing their products as Chinese goods by using Chinese trade marks. To promote native industry, the Association further proposed that the taxes on all Chinese factories be exempted or materially reduced in order to enable them to compete favorably with the foreign factories.

## Shanghai Merchants Urge Reduction of Duty on Tung-oil

The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has submitted a petition to the Ministry of Finance, urging a reduction of the duty on Tung-oil in the new Export Tariff. The new duty, the petition points out, is fixed at Kwanping taels 1 6 per picul, being based on the highest market price in 1929 and is several times higher than the old rate. It is rather unfair, the petition further states, to compute the duty on the basis of the highest market price of the commodity and with the present state of trade depression, such a drastic increase can not but hinder its export business. Moreover, in view of the Americans beginning to plant Tung-oil trees and extracting their own oil, it is much to be feared that the Chinese Tung-oil may be dislodged from the position of vantage it has hitherto occupied in the world market. Therefore, there is all the more reason that it should not be encumbered with exorbitant export duties at the present time. In conclusion, the petition urges that a reduction of the duty be effected either through a change in the basis of computation or by converting the specific duty into an *ad valorem* duty.

## Gigantic Irrigation Project on Yellow River Under Way

According to a dispatch from Peiping, the International Famine Relief Commission is now undertaking the construction of a gigantic irrigation project involving a total cost of $1,000,000 on the upper reaches of the Yellow River in Suiyuan province. 5,000 soldiers and 3,000 farmers have been enlisted for the work, which is making rapid progress and is expected to be completed within the next few months. The entire project consists of 42 miles of a main canal from the Yellow River westerward to the Black River with about 150 miles more divided among 14 distributing arms making up a 200-mile canal system. Upon completion of the project, it is expected that more than 250,000 acres of land will receive irrigation, and made arable for agricultural purposes. By the end of June, the excavation of all the main canals and the first nine laterals will be completed, including the necessary structures, such as gates and bridges, if the work maintains its present rate of progress.

## Central Bank of China in Sound Condition

The following is the report of the Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China with reference to the examination made by it on May 20 with reference to the Bank's reserves against its note issue:—

*Total amount of dollor notes and subsidiary coin notes in circulation:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Dollar Notes | $31,747,812.00 |
| Subsidiary Coin Notes | $ 1,514,188.00 |
| | $33,262,000.00 |

*Reserves against dollar and subsidiary coin notes in circulation:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Reserve | $25,219,401.00 |
| (of above sum $17,953,314.35 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,229,182.00 is kept in Branches and sub-branches $5,036,904.75 is kept in Local Banks). | |
| Securties Reserve | $ 8,042,598,90 |
| | $33,292,000.00 |

*Total amount of custom gold unit notes in circulation:*

C.G.U. Notes ..... C.G.U.815,737.20

*Reserves against custom gold unit notes in circulation:*

Gold Bars 13,595,62

Tsaopeing Taels at 60 ..... C.G.U.815,737,20

## Mayor Gives Explanation Regarding Collection of Slaughter Tax

In connection with the recent butchers' strike in the Greater Shanghai Municipality in protest against the direct collection of the slaughter tax, Mayor Chang Chun of Greater Shanghai Municipality explained that there is a misunderstanding regarding the real cause of the dispute. He said that a few meat dealers, fearing that direct taxation would decrease the amount of "squeeze" formerly shared between them and those who farmed out the tax, are responsible for instigating the strike. The slaughter tax, he further explained, is not a new tax. It has been levied throughout the country. In Shanghai, it was formerly collected by the Kiangsi Educational Fund Administration Board, but it has been decided that the tax should be collected by the Greater Shanghai Municipality in order to avoid conflict of jursidiction. Secondly, the rate of the butchery tax has not been increased and no extra burden imposed on pig dealers. Thirdly, the method of collection is simple and easy and no incovenience will be suffered by those having to pay the tax direct to the Government.

## Kiangsi Chairman Appeals for Funds for Famine Relief and other Expenses

Gen. Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Kiangsi Provincial Government, who is now at Nanking, called on Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chairman of General Famine Relief Committee, requesting that a sum of $2,000,000 be remitted to Kiangsi for the relief of the refugees in the province. Gen. Lu said that the money will be used for the construction of a motor highway between Nanchang and Kanchow, southern Kiangsi, and refugees will be employed for the purpose. The Kiangsi Chairman also visited T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and consulted with him regarding the means for solving the stringent financial situation in Kiangsi. He stated that the Provincial Treasury has incurred a deficit of $10,000,000 during the past year and owing to the present heavy military expenses, there is a running monthly deficit of $1,000,000. Unless a solution of the financial situation can be forthcoming, Gen. Lu declared the Provincial Treasury will soon be bankrupt and the campaign against the "Red" bandits will also be hampered.

## Chiang Lauds Overseas Mission in Speech at Luncheon

Addressing the members of the Chinese Overseas Industrial Mission from the Dutch East Indies at a luncheon he gave in their in their honor on May 18 in Nanking, President Chiang Kai-shek lauded the overseas Chinese for ther past zeal in assisting the Revolution and extended a warm welcome to the mission on its present tour of investigation. He expressed the hope that the mission would make use of the immense and numerous opportunities now open by investing in native industries, thus expediting the realization of the national reconstruction program. On behalf of the Mission, Chang Ming, Consul-General at Batavia, after thanking President Chiang for his hospitality and welcome, reported on the conditions of the Chinese residents in Java. He stated that the organization of this Mission amply proves the eagerness of the overseas Chinese to co-operate in developing home indusries, The Mission was also given a tea reception by Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang, who invited the members to visit the North-eastern provinces and promised to instruct local authorities to provide every facility.

## The Amortization Position of Railway Loans Explained

In connection with the announcement of the payment by the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways of the half yearly interest on their loans, totalling £84,887, the *North-China-Daily-News* on May 19 gave a brief statement of the position of these railways in regard to their loan services. The item stated that the payment of the interest charges in question by the Shanghai-Ninking Railway has been met by deferring payment of other current obligations. As a result, the Railway has defaulted for the second year running in the amortization payment which is £116,000 annually. As regards the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, it has no difficulty in meeting the loan interest, which is now only £15,000 half-yearly, but defaulted in the annual amortization

(*Continued on page 483*)

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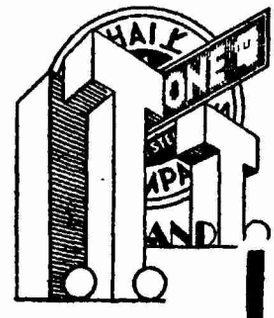

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These are but a small part of the resources which I. T. and T. can draw upon in assisting Shanghai Telephone Company to render a first-class service. The Company believes that the demand for telephones will be largely stimulated by improvement in the grade of service rendered. This is the main object of the Shanghai Telephone Company in building up a system which will be among the best to be found in any part of the world

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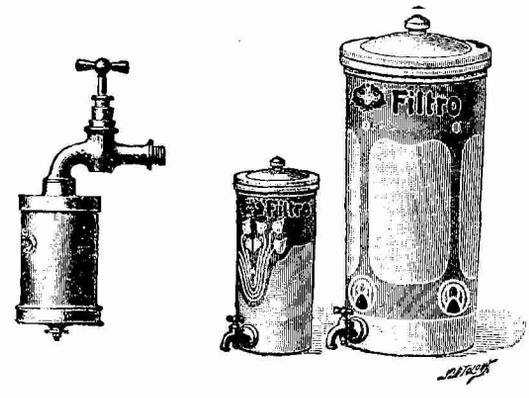


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# Men and Events

The Panchen Lama is reported to be suffering from diphtheria at the Capital.

Dr. H. G. Voss, Secretary of the German Legation, Peiping, visited in Shanghai and Nanking during the week.

A total of 30,000 cavalry horses for the National Army has been ordered from the Northwest by the Ministry of War.

Don Tinling, of the passenger department of the Dollar Steamship Line, is departing shortly for California on home leave.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Knight and two children departed for America during the week after having been in China for seven months.

Edward Bing Shuey-lee, editor of *The Leader*, Peiping, is in Shanghai on a business trip. He expects to return to the North shortly.

Sam Young, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico, presented his credentials to President Rudio at Mexico City May 22.

The formal opening of the New National Library Building at Peiping will take place Thursday morning, June 25, at nine o'clock.

A Pan-Pacific Students Club was inaugurated at Tokyo May 23, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union director, Alexander Ford.

Major T. H. McConnell, representing a New York aviation corporation, is stopping in Shanghai for a few days on his way to Manila.

Negotiations are proceeding between the National Government and Esthonia, and also Argentine, for the making new commercial treaties.

The Nanking-Berlin Air Mail service was announced to be formally inaugurated May 29. Preparations are being completed for night flying between Nanking and Peiping.

About 285 Japanese tourists, consisting of merchants interested in trade with China, arrived in Shanghai, end of last week. They visited Soochow, Nanking, Peiping and Hangchow.

A Labor-Capital Mediation Committee is shortly to be established by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Nanking Municipality to attend to the arbitration and mediation of labor disputes in Nanking.

Losses estimated at $600,000 were caused by a fire which broke out on the night of May 18 aboard a freight train of the Chengting-Taiyuan Railway at Tseshihyi station, 5 miles from Pingtingchow.

Hsien Shou-kang, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at Brussels, has reported to Nanking that an exhibition of paintings by Hsu Pei-hung, the well-known artist, was held the Belgian capital May 16.

The Central Public Service System of Chicago has issued a brochure setting forth its services, which include electric, gas, water and transmission projects. The Service spent $14,000,000 on new construction in 1930.

A sudden increase in the import of cotton yarn from China and British India into Osaka was reported for the first ten days of May. During said period 3,161 bales of cotton yarn were imported from said two countries.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, came down to Shanghai from Nanking during the week. He and Mrs. Wang were scheduled to give a garden party at the Shanghai office of the Waichiaopu on afternoon of May 29.

It is reported from Nanking that a new Law governing the registration of newspaper advertising has been drafted by the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters. The draft is under examination by the Legislative Yuan.

Beginning June 1, passengers will be carried on the Nanking-Peiping air line operated by the China National Aviation Corporation, in addition to mail. Tickets will be available at Nanking, Hsuchow, Tsinan and Peiping.

Nicholas Hill, expert American waterworks engineer, who recently accepted the offer of the Shanghai Municipal Council to investigate the operations of the Shanghai Waterworks Company is expected to leave New York to come to Shanghai about August 15.

Early establishment of Mongolian and Tibetan Language Schools at Nanking and Shanghai was decided upon at the meeting of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee held at Nanking May 22 under chairmanship of General Ma Fu-hsiang.

The Northeastern Communications Committee announced last week that tests for direct radio communications between Shenyang and New York having proved highly satisfactory a regular service is to be formally inaugurated next month.

A recent petition from the Ministry of Interior to the Executive Yuan urges that temples and other religious buildings in any part of the country should not be turned into military barracks for the quartering of troops, but should be protected and preserved.

With General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek as matchmakers, an engagement ceremony between General Chen Chen, Commander of the 18th Army and Miss Tan, daughter of the late Tan Yen-kai, President of the Exectutive Yuan, took place at Nanking May 25.

Pu-Yuan, a town in the Kashing district, Chekiang province, was looted on the morning of May 23 by bandits who arrived there in junks. The bandits kidnapped nine wealthy merchants after ransacking all the shops of the town. It is estimated that they carried away more than $100,000 worth of property.

The French Police last week arrested three men alleged to have taken part in the attempted kidnapping of Wang Tu-yeh several weeks ago. A Chinese constable of the Shanghai Municipal Police lost his life during the incident. When he followed the gang into the French Concession they opened fire on him.

Miss Yen Hsi, eldest daughter of Wang Jung-pao, the Chinese Minister to Japan, was married to Cheng Shou-wen, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Tokyo, last week. The bride is a graduate of the Nanman Girls' Higher School in Peiping. The bridegroom, who is a native of Canton, studied at the Kwangsai University in Japan.

The slump in silver is fast attracting minor industrial enterprisers from Japan to China. In view of this influx of Japanese industrialists into the Chinese field, the Chinese Freights Association is reported to have appealed to the Chinese Government for the restriction of Japanese industrial activities in China by means of tariff and other restrictive conditions.

Booklets issued by the U. S. Treasury Department giving information relative to the customs laws and regulations governing the declaration and entry of the baggage and effects of persons arriving in the United States from foreign countries, other than Canada and Mexico are on file at the U. S Consulate General in Shanghai, where they may be inspected.

Sir W. J. Oudendijk, the retiring Netherlands Minister to China, was entertained at a luncheon reception given by Hu Jo-yu, Acting Mayor of Peiping, May 27. The retiring Netherlands Minister has seen more than 30 years' service in China. It is understood that Minister Oudendijk will proceed to Nanking to bid a formal farewell to the officials of the National Government.

All coal dealers in the mining areas of Tzechow, Poshan, Changkiu and Weihsien, in Shantung province, have suspended operations as a protest against a raise by 20 per cent in freight rates on the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. A circular telegram explaining the difficulty of carrying on the coal industry without the cooperation of the Railway authorities has been issued.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a telegram last week from M. Garrido, Spanish Minister to China, expressing thanks to the National Government for the successful efforts of the Fukien Provincial Authorities in effecting the release of the Spanish missionaries (Bishop Prat, Father Andreas and others) who were captured by bandits at Fengching, Fukien, on April 22.

Rumors were current last week of the engagement of General Chang Hsueh-liang's daughter to a son. Minister H. H. Kung. The parents on both sides are stated to have adopted the attitude that the young folks will be free to follow their own inclinations in the matter. Madame Chang Hsueh-liang, wife of the Vice-Commander-in-Chief has returned to Tientsin to join her husband.

H. B. Campbell, paint salesman and contracter, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to America.

Tadaichi Ohashi, newly appointed Japanese Consul-General to Harbin, has assumed the duties of his office.

Mrs. W. S. Parsons and two sons accompanied by Mrs. A. Hayward, departed from Shanghai May 26 for Vancouver.

Advices from Peiping intimate that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang will remain in Peiping for a considerable time before returning to Mukden.

R. G. Viloudaki, of the firm of Viloudaki & Co., and Mrs Viloudaki departed from Shanghai for America on a holiday during the week.

Mr. and Mrs William J. Hoffmann and family departed from Shanghai for San Francisco last week Mr. Hoffmann is connected with the firm of Ault & Wiborg.

The North-eastern Aviation Authorities at Shenyang have decided to enlist 170 cadets for training as pilots and mechanics. Candidates will receive tuition for 18 months.

Edwin Haward, editor of the *N. C. D. News*, spoke on "The Indian Frontier" before the Shanghai Foreign Y. M. C. A. May 19, Mr. Haward was a resident of India for many years.

Harold Shantz who was Acting U. S. Consul General in Hongkong last year, prior to the arrival of Donglas. Jenkins in Canton, will shortly be transferred to Singapore.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was host at a banquet in Nanking May 29 given in honor of the Overseas Chinese Trade Investigation Mission from the Dutch East Indies.

Mrs. Robert W. Bruere, president of the New York City Women's Club, arrived in Shanghai during the week. The executive board of the American Women's Club is arranging a tiffin in her honor.

Olaf Giese has resigned from the American Express Co. and joined the exchange and bullion brokerage firm of Wentworth & Andrews, which in future will be known as Wentworth, Andrews & Giese.

Adrian Holman arrived in Shanghai during the week from London to join the staff of the British Legation in Peking. He becomes first secretary in succession to A. F. Aveling, who has been transferred.

Dr. A E. Best, of the United Church of Canada, who is professor of medicine in the West China Union University, accompanied by Mrs. Best and children, departed for Toronto from Shanghai May 26.

W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and a member of the British Boxer Indemnity Committee, passed through Shanghai during the week on his return to Mukden, after a visit to Nanking.

Sergeant James J. Jordan, of Fourth Regiment, U. S Marines, departed from Shanghai May 24 day to join the U. S. S. *Helena* until the completion of his service on the Asiatic station. He is relieving Sergeant T. C. Burton, who is taking up Sergeant Jordan's duties here.

A large 150-lb. bomb was reported to have been discovered and unearthed by railway guards under the Liuho Bridge along the Peiping-Liaoning Railway last week. The Railway Administration transported the mine to Shenyang, where an investigation is being made by the authorities.

Sir William Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, who has been attending the meetings of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund at Nanking, passed through Shanghai during the week, on his return journey to Hongkong.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and Mrs. Arnold, were at home on Friday afernoon, May 22 at their home at 10 Route Winling, French Concession, for Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Bennett of the National City Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, who previously were stationed in Peiping, are now connected with the head office of the bank in Shanghai and will make their home here.

Douglas Carstairs, the manager of the Hongkong Navy, Army and Air Force Institute, was found murdered in his bed at his home in the Luna building, Kowloon, on the morning of May 21. He had been stabbed in the abdomen. A knife of Chinese pattern was found lying at the side of the dead man. The previous night Mr. Carstairs had been entertaining friends. He was in his usual high spirits. There were no signs of a struggle and nothing had been disturbed to indicate attempts at a robbery.

*(Continued on page 482)*


# The CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. 1, No. 50

*May 27, 1931.*

## EDITORIALS

Senior Chinese Officials for the S. M. C.

Latest Extrality Developments & Foreign Relations

The Case of Mr. Hallett Abend

Pittman and Oddie Silver Enquiry

Soviet Propaganda Methods

China Misunderstood

Royalty Worship

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

The Trans-Asiatic Expedition
*Huang Ching-shu*

Economic & Industrial Conditions in Germany
*W. M. Goong*

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# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## The Story of Gandhi—by Gandhi

*Mahatma Gandhi—his own Story, edited by C. F. Andrews; the Macmillan Company, New York City, 1930. 372 pages with bibliography and index.*

This book has an introduction by John Haynes Holmes, who believes that "to discover the secret of Gandhi we must behold the man". In no leader of the race has the power of the spirit ever come to such utter singleness of expression as in this Indian. Nothing else avails to explain the matchless character of his influence. His person is stripped as naked of grace as his body of clothes. His physical presence is completely insignificant. His intellectual capacity, as compared with Tolstoy's, is meagre. Unlike Jesus, he commands no magic of words. Unlike Mohammed, he has no consuming passion of temperament and will. . . A frail, puny, utterly unimportant looking man is the Mahatma. But in this trivial lantern of the flesh, there burns a light that "never was on land or sea."

Mr. Andrews has used Gandhi's own story of his life which is printed in his mother-tongue under the caption, "The Story of My Experiments with Truth". He has also had recourse to Gandhi's "Satyagraha (Soul-force) in South Africa"; a book which has never been printed in America and is not well known outside of India. These two books, together with other writings and his knowledge of the Mahatma have made possible the compilation of the book as we have it. It is a concise and comprehensive review of Gandhi's life told in the first person.

In an autobiographical story, such as this, we cannot expect to find appraisals of a man's work. The editor has been content to let Gandhi tell his own tale and show his nature to the reader in his own words and actions. We have read in a recent volume on India the statement that Gandhi works for the gallery and that his actions are all for effect. We have also heard the same statements here in a local speech within the past month. But as we read this book our former idea of Gandhi's burning desire for truth has not been utterly shattered by the adverse criticisms of a few.

In telling of his journalistic writings Gandhi mentions how he pours out his soul week after week in the columns of his press. "During ten years, that is until 1914, excepting the intervals of my enforced rest in prison, there was hardly a word in these articles set down without thought or deliberation, or a word of conscious exaggeration, or anything merely to please. Indeed the journal had become for me a training in self-restraint, and for friends a medium through which to keep in touch with my thoughts. The critic found very little therein to object to. In fact I know that the tone of "Indian Opinion" compelled the critic to put a curb on his own pen. Satyagraha (Truth-force or Soul-force) would probably have been impossible without this weekly paper. For me it became a means for the study of human nature in all its shades. As I always aimed at establishing an intimate and clean bond between the editor and the readers, I was inundated with letters containing the outpourings of my correspondents' hearts. They were friendly, critical or bitter, according to the temper of the writer. It was a fine education for me to study and digest and answer all this correspondence. It was as though the community thought audibly through this correspondence with me. It made me understand the responsibility of a journalist, and the hold I secured through it over the community made the future campaign workable, dignified and irresistible. In the very first month of its existence, I had realized that the sole aim of journalism should be service. The newspaper press is a great power, but as unchained torrents of water submerge whole countryside and devastate crops, even so an uncontrolled pen serves but to destroy. If the control is from without, it proves more poisonous than want of control. It can be profitable only when exercised from within."

There is an attitude of mind which the Society of Friends, through its earnest individuals, has sometimes approached. While not belligerent it is eager for the clash of wills, desirous of making lasting impressions on the opponent. With the most peaceful ideas the very persistence of effort partakes of the conflict. In this manner, it would seem, that certain of Gandhi's actions have brought forth criticism as to his sincerity. Read this book with its close analysis of individual and group psychology. It may make clear to you the power of this "insignificant Hindu". So little in human nature surprises Gandhi.

In regard to the patriotic pledges of Hindu-Muslim unity he says, "Only a handful of persons came. I distinctly remember some of the sisters who were present on that occasion. Men who attended were also very few. I had already drafted the pledge and brought it with me, I thoroughly explained its meaning to those present before I administered it to them. The paucity of the attendance neither pained nor surprised me; for I have noticed this characteristic difference in the popular attitude—partiality for exciting work together with dislike for quiet constructive effort. The difference has persisted to this day."

Regarding the search for Truth he writes as follows, "My uniform experience has convinced me that there is no other God than Truth. And if every page of these chapters does not proclaim that the only means for the realisation of Truth is Ahimsa (non-Violence) I shall deem all my pains in writing these chapters to have been in vain. And even though my efforts in this behalf might prove fruitless, it is the vehicle, not the great principle, that is at fault. After all, however sincere my strivings after Ahimsa might have been, they have still been imperfect and inadequate. The little fleeting glimpses, therefore, that I have been able to obtain of Truth can hardly convey an idea of its indescribable lustre, a million times more intense than that of the sun we daily see with our eyes. In fact what I have caught is only the faintest gleam of that mighty Effulgence. But this much I can say, with assurance, as a result of all my experiments, that a perfect vision of Truth can only follow a complete realisation of Ahimsa."

Gandhi is in the lime-light and he will always have his critics, sincere, earnest ones, and others more superficial. No person of any outstanding intellectual quality escapes this in life, and the human frailities of Gandhi will be magnified a thousand-fold because of the numbers of observers. This small, unselfish Hindu is still not understood by the world today. The present book helps toward an understanding. G. B. S.

## Revolution and Religion

*World Revolution and Religion. By Paul Hutchinson. Published by The Abingdon Press, New York. Gold $2.00 net.*

Any book from the hand of Dr. Paul Hutchinson, journalist, author, traveller and observer, would be instructive and entertaining. The present volume is no exception. His long residence in the Far East and his recent travels in Europe, Russia, Near East and other parts of the world had well prepared him for a work of this nature. Only one who has travelled so extensively in these lands could write thus intimately and authoritatively. Each chapter is full of information and interpretative discussion of world problems which are occupying the attention of all thinkers. We cannot do better than to reproduce the table of contents here which will give us some idea of the subject dealt with. They are: I. World Revolution. II. Organised Religion and Political Revolution. III. Organised Religion and the Social Revolution. IV. Organised Religion and the Racial Revolution. V. Organised Religion and the Religious Revolution. VI. The Outlook for Organised Religion.

To put it in a nutshell, Dr. Hutchinson outlines and discusses in this comprehensive volume political, industrial, social, and religious revolutions now taking place in the world. After a careful analysis of the present restlessness and changing conditions in the different parts of the world, he throws a courageous challenge to church leaders by telling them that in widely separated lands, in non-Christian as well as in Christian regions, organized religion is not faring well at the hands of the contemporary revolution. In his own words, he attempts "to look at world facts as they are, and to relate the facts to the life and fate of the churches." He finds as he says "organized religion is having a bad time in all countries today" and believes that "it is going to have a much worse time before it has a better." But it is his belief that "the greatest enemy of the church's future is the church's present." "Yet Religion," as he is convinced to say, "will survive... not in the form that it holds today, but in some form." Obviously, this note of warning was not sounded by one as an alarmist, but by one as a discerning prophet.

Truly this book represents an intellectual feast for anyone who desires to be informed of the world facts as they are, and I must confess that I have learned more from this book than from any other book which has come to my hand for the past few months.

Dr Hutchinson has the ingenuity of seeing things in focus, and so his book is valuable not only to the amateur students but also to those who are familiar with the world

events. The style is vigorous and straightforward, and words are clear and vivid. Indeed, there is an abundance of fresh food for thought and relection, and no one can afford to go without a copy of it. A valuable reading list is appended for those who want to do further study. We trust this book will have wide use in schools as well as in private libraries.

R. Y. Lo.

## Manufacturers Responsible for Illicit Drug Traffic

The April 1 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to the International Limitation of Dangerous Drugs, the report being compiled by John D. Farnham and Helen Howell Moorhead. Among the points brought out is that in all the Opium Conventions which have been held in the past the problem of opium prepared for smoking and eating has been treated apart from the problem of opium used in the manufacture of derivatives. For a number of reasons, it is pointed out, the smoking and eating of opium and the chewing of coca leaves is not yet prohibited by the Conventions, and consequently the production of opium for these purposes must be permitted, although the same product is used in the manufacture of derivatives. It is the manufacturers of derivatives that are held responsible for the illict traffic; if they had desired to do so the manufacturers in certain countries could have gone a long way toward putting an end to the illicit traffic, but they have consistently balked the establishment of successful control measures. "Society is paying a terrific price to save for private profit the income from the small legitimate commerce in narcotic drugs," says this report.

## Recent Pamphlets Received

The book review entitled "The Tall Swede of Urga" which appeared in *The Review* May 23 was written by "F. S. O." and not "E. S. K."

The March issue of *Trade and Industry*, a Czecho-Slovakian publication in English, contains an article by Vaclav Heram, secretary of the Association of Czechoslovak Textile Manufacturers, stating that said county will make especial efforts to promote its trade in the Far East. He stresses however the very great competition offered by the Japanese.

The April 15 number of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to Fascist Rule in Italy. Vera Micheles Dean says the Fascists do not deny the suppression of individual liberty, but contend that they have introduced higher ethical values into Italian life by imposing on all groups of the population a discipline dictated by national, as contrasted with personal, interests.

*Chinese Trademark Law* (Regulations and Classification of Merchandize) is the name of a brochure issued by the *China Law Journal*, Shanghai, the contents of which are obvious from the title. The provisions of the law are set out both in Chinese and English, the English translation having been done by Norwood F. Allman, a former Assessor at the Shanghai Mixed Court, and now a member of the law firm of Fleming, Franklin & Allman. The brochure sells for three dollars.

## Communist Labor Troubles in Scandinavian Countries

Serious disturbances occurred in Stockholm, Sweden, on the night of May 19. Among the 14 people taken into custody were: a German, who is stated to be a well-known Communist; a Pole, who is alleged to have been the organizer of a number of riots; and a Swedish woman who is reported to be the chief of a 'Red' organization.

Following various clashes between the police and the rioters, 31 people, including 11 police, were taken to hospital.

In the Rigsdag May 20, a Social Democrat wished to interpellate the Premier on the incidents at Aadelen, but the Chamber by 79 votes to 51 refused to permit this. A few days ago a cruiser left Stockholm for Aadelen owing to labor troubles there. It is reported that the whole district is under the control of the Communists and that no one is allowed either to enter leave without Communist permission.

Serious disturbances were reported the same day in the district of Kristianssand. The demonstrators threw dynamite cartridges at the police; little damage was done and the rioters were subsequently dispersed. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to blow up a dam at Oslo with dynamite.

## Powers Demonstrate Friendship for Chinese Government at Geneva

The proposal of the Chinese Government for the collaboration of the expert organizations of the League of Nations with the National Government's Economic Council, was presented to the League Council at Geneva May 19.

Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Minister, warmly complimented the leaders of the National Government of China on the establishment of the National Economic Council, and for successfully overcoming unprecedented difficulties since the establishment of the Government. Signor Grandi enthusiastically approved of the proposal, and emphasized its technical character, and the necessity for the collaboration of all nations in its realization.

Speaking for Japan, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to France, emphasized the friendliness of Japan to the Chinese Republic, and moved for the acceptance of the proposal, particularly as it is confined to the technical field, and expressed the hope that the League of Nations would also utilize Japanese experts in its scheme.

M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, declared that France would give whole-hearted support to any proposal of the National Government to the League of Nations.

Dr. Wu. Lien-tuh, speaking for the National Government, expressed thanks for the warm support of the already existing collaboration in health work as typical of the impartial and practical character of the co-operation received from the Technical Health Section of the League. He assured the Council that the proposed collaboration on the part of the League would be readily appreciated in China, and hoped that this collaboration would enable China to contribute substantially to the general work of civilization.

In conclusion, Dr. Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, emphasized the remarkable unanimity of the Council in accepting the proposal, and stated that the collaboration would have beneficial results not only for China, but for all the members of the League of Nations.

## Advalorem-Duty Paying Exports to U. S. Shown in Consular Statistics

The American Consulate-General at Shanghai has issued statistics showing the quantities and value of the whole of the declared exports from China, including Hongkong; for the month of March and for the three month period ending March 31.

A note regarding these statistics says: —

In the following table, it should be noted, only those exports paying and valorem duties upon entering the United States, and therefore unaffected by Treasury Decsion No, 44179, have been included. All others, i.e. those duty free and those charged specific duties, have been omitted:

| | March U.S.$ | Three months ending March 31 U.S.$ |
|---|---|---|
| Group 01—Animals and animal products, edible | 14,680 | 88,524 |
| Group 02—Animals and animal products, inedible | 308,875 | 775,917 |
| Groud 1—Vegetable food products and beverages | 54,516 | 145,040 |
| Group 2—Vegetable products, inedible except fibres and wood | 3,858 | 7,036 |
| Group 3—Textiles | 513,126 | 2,879,978 |
| Group 4—Wood and paper | 29,059 | 114,041 |
| Group 5—Nonmetallic minerals | 28,638 | 87,938 |
| Group 6—Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles | 22,032 | 73,681 |
| Group 7—Machinery and vehicles | nil | 991 |
| Group 8—Chemicals and related products | 20,689 | 46,210 |
| Group 9—Miscellaneous | 18,215 | 35,346 |
| Grand total U.S. | $1,013,670 | $3,704,702 |

## MEN AND EVENTS

(*Continued from page 479*)

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai issued an order end of last week urging all rice merchants to register and report their present stocks, this action being taken with a view to preventing undue hoarding of stocks, and thus forcing up the price. In the meantime the Rice and Bean Dealers Union has purchased 200,000 piculs of imported rice.

Two new gunboats each of a displacement of 2,000 tons are to be added to the Chinese Navy. It is understood that one of the vessels, which is to be a modern cruiser, is being built in Japan at a cost of four million yen and is expected to be completed within one year. Work on the construction of the other gunboat is to be started immediately by the Kiangnan Dock in Shanghai.

Jennings Wong, a former Chinese labour delegate to the twelfth international labor conference at Geneva, has been appointed acting Director of the International Labor Office China branch. C. S. Chan, Director of the China branch office, left Shanghai for Geneva on May 23 on sick leave. Mr. Wong is now dean of law, political sciences and economics at Chinan University.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was host at a dinner at Nanking May 22 given to Sir Miles Lampson and Nelson T Johnson, the British and American Ministers to China, and the British, American and German Consuls at Nanking. Other guests included Li Chin-lun, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. J. Heng-liu, Director fo the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior.

New regulations regarding the granting of certficates to mercantile marine officers of foreign nationality serving in Chinese waters have been announced by the Ministry of Communications. Only such foreign officers who have satisfactorily served on Chinese steamers for the various periods prescribed in the Regulations and who are still in active service may apply for and will be granted certificates of competency by the Ministry.

Sir W. J. Oudendijk, Netherlands Minister to China, and Madame Oudendijk, who are en route homeward to the Netherlands, were entertained at luncheon at Nanking May 24 by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madame Wang. Among those present were Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China; Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister; M. Wilden, French Minister; G. S. Moss, British Consul-General at Nanking; W. R. Peck, American Consul-General; and Frank Lee, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madame Lee.

## French Municipal Radio Defies Chinese Censorship

The attempt of the National Government to establish a censorship over telegams and radio messages at Shanghai apparently has been defeated by the action of the French Municipal Radio station in the French Concession, which according to report is both receiving and dispatching news messages, over which the Chinese government censors have no control. The censorship of news and commercial messages in both the cable and the Chinese government radio offices was inaugurated on Monday morning, May 25. Foreign firms using codes for commercial messages are required to obtain statements from their Consular authorities to the effect that the messages are of a non-political character. Local correspondents representing newspapers abroad have experienced difficulty in receiving and dispatching messgaes from Shanghai to various parts of the world, since the inauguration of the censorship. According to the government censors the object of the censorship is to prevent the dispatching of messages appertaining to military affairs which might be of value to the rebel faction in the south. The radio station in the French Concession is owned by the French Municipal Council.

## Chinese Pilots Want Foreign Pilots Removed

A petition has been received by the National Government from twenty Chinese captains employed by Chinese shipping companies requseting that the right of piloting boats along the China coast and in internal waterways should be reserved for Chinese citizens only.

The petitioners point out that according to international practice pilotage rights in a country's territorial waters belong exclusively to its own citizens. The privilege now enjoyed by foreign nationals, having been granted by Imperial decree and not subject to any treaty stipulations, may, therefore, be revoked at any time, they urge.

# Who's Who in China

Shih Yu-shan, army officer; born at Chanchun, Kirin in 1892; received his military education in Mukden and Paoting Military Officers' College; following graduation, he joined the army under Feng Yu-hsiang and through many years of service, became a distinguished officer in the Kuominchun (Feng's Army); participated in the various revolutionary campaigns against the North with Feng Yu-hsiang in 1927-28 and made a General; appointed Chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government, 1930 and was relieved of his office, when he joined the Yen-Feng Military Coalition at Peiping in opposition to the Nanking Government; after the collapse of the Coalition, he re-entered the service of the National Government and was appointed Commander of the 13th Route Army of the National Forces, which position he still retains; he was reputed as one of the best commanders under Feng Yu-hsiang and had hitherto always identified his interests with him; Address: Headquarters, the 13th Route Army, Shunteh, Hopei.

石友三字漢章
Shih Yu-shan

Wu Chin-an, railway director; born at Nanking, Kiangsu, 1900; studied aero-nautical science in France and Germany and was graduated from aviation schools in both countries; served as a staff member in Aviation Bureau at Peking after his return to China; instructor in the Nanyuan National Aviation School; officer in the Aviation Bureau of the Three Eastern Provinces; adjutant-officer in the Headquarters of the 1st and 3rd Allied Corps of the Fengtien Army and concurrently Chief of the foreign affairs section; secretary to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration; director of Tientsin office of the Northeastern Aviation Bureau; adjutant-officer with the rank of colonel in the headquarters of the Commander of the 3rd and 4th Army Corps of the Fengtien Force; commander of the motor-corps of the 3rd and 4th Group Armies of theFengtien Force and concurrently director of the Motor Corps Supplies Manufactory; now, associate managing-director of Shih-ping-kai and Taonan Railway in Kirin; address: Ssu-Tao Railway Administration, Shih-Ping-Kai, Kirin.

吳敬安
Wu Chin-an

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 477)

payment of the £75,000, only £17,000 of which was paid on account last November. Amortization for both Railways is due to the shareholders on June 1 each year, but the S. H. N. R. pays its amortization in two half yearly instalments of £37,500, whereas that of the S. N. R. is due in one sum of £116,000 annually.

## Soviet Demands Fabulous Price For Sale of Its Interest in C.E.R.

According to Harbin correspondence in the *North China Daily News* on May 24, Soviet Russia consented to the sale of its interests in the C. E R. to the Chinese Government at a recent session of the Sino-Soviet Conference, but demanded a fabulous price of 1,800,000,000 gold roubles, which figure is said to have been compiled by the Chinese Section of the C. E. R. Economic Bureau as the cost of the Railway. The delegates are astounded by this colossal figure and informed the Soviet Government that they must communicate with the Nanking Government regarding the matter before going further into the question. Besides the sum above mentioned, the Soviet have put forward a number of other demands, such as a guarantee that in the event of sale, no "White" Russians will be engaged in the railway service, that a special tariff should be fixed for Soviet Goods crossing Manchuria, that the Soviet steamers should have the right to load grain at Chinese ports on the Amur and Iman and at the lower ports of the Sungari; that the Chinese must not borrow foreign money for the purchase and that in any case until all the purchase money is paid, the Soviet staff shall remain on the Railway.

## Large New Building for Flour Exchange under Construction

According to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* on May 21, the Shanghai Chinese Flour Exchange has started work on the construction of a new $300,000 building of five stories on the Chinese side of Boulevard des Deux Republiques, near Port de L'Est. The building is expected to be ready for occupation early next March. The new building is being built for Yung Tsung-ching, Chinese flour and cotton magnate, who is also the promoter of the Exchange and owner of the site of the building, which measures 2.8 mow of land. Mr. Yung decided to demolish the old building for reconstruction in order to keep pace with the recent developments in the southern part of this city. The new structure was designed by Kalgan Shih, local Chinese consulting engineer and architect. Yuen Ho Chang Kee are the contractors. The contract for the installation of three elavators has been awarded to the Otis Elevator Company. The Eastern Engineering Company will execute the plumbing and other sanitary installations. The building will be five stories high with office accommodations; the first and second floors will be occupied exclusively by the Exchange.

## Mayors Organize Board to Study Municipal Reform

In order to further research in municipal administration in the various municipalities, a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking dated May 20 stated that a National Municipal Association is being organized under the initiative of Mayors Chang Chun, Wei Tao-ming, Hu Jo-yu and Liu Wen-tao of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Hankow respectively with the support of Mayor Chou Tai-wen of Peiping and Mayor Chang Hsueh-ming of Tientsin. The plan has also received the hearty endorsement of the various important Party and Government leaders in Nanking and Mayor Wei Tao-ming of the Capital has been entrusted with the drafting of the regulations of the Association. The permanent office of the organization will be at Nanking, a piece of land having been secured for the erection of a suitable building. It is learned that the draft regulations provide that Mayors of all Municipalities shall be ex officio members of the Association, while ex-Mayors and high officials in the Municipalities may become members. A library is to be established and noted foreign experts on Municipal Administration will be invited to lecture in China. Regular meetings will be held semi-annually in the various Municipalities in turn.

## Public Utility Bureau Reviews Accomplishments in Biennial Report

In a bi-annual report just off press, the Bureau of Public Utilities of Greater Shanghai Municipality gives a comprehensive review of its activities and accomplishments during the half year covering the period from July to December, 1930. Among the various activities, the Bureau points out the administrative reforms, improvement of water and electricity supply, expansion of land and water communications facilities, building of more asphalt roads, improvement of wharfage system, improvement of street lighting and erection of public advertisement boulevard. During the half year, the Bureau succeeded in extending the water drilling system to Chapei and Yinghsiang districts and completing the construction of the Chapei Power Plant. The Power plant started its operations from December 24 of last year, the construction work having taken more than two years. The telephone system, gas supply and weights and measurements reform have also received the attention of the Bureau. In addition, the Bureau is also planning the extension of the trackless tram service in Chapei, but, owing to the lack of adequate funds for the purpose, the scheme has to be postponed for a time.

## Separate Law Drafted to Govern Operation of Native Banks

According to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 20, the Legislative Yuan, at a recent meeting, resolved to draft a new and separate law governing the operation of the Native Banks (in distinction from modern Banks) and entrusted the Commercial Law Drafting Committee with the formulation of the proposed new Law. The resolution was adopted pursuant to a petition from the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild which pointed out that the new banking law is in many respects inapplicable to the old-established native banks. Among many inconveniences, the petition pointed out the following three objections: (1), As the chief business of native banks is the extending of "credit" loans, the strict application of the limitations specified in the new banking law would deprive traders of an important means of financing and render useless any idle of funds; (2) As native banks are mostly partnerships whose members bear unlimited liability, the enforcement of the provision of the new law requiring partners to produce evidence of their properties would make people hesitate to invest their money for organization of native banks; (3), The requirement by the new banking law of native banks to be organized as joint stock companies would necessitate a wholesale reorganization of all the native banks.

## Bank of Chosen Closes Vladivostock Branch

The Bank of Chosen closed its branch at Vladivostock May 25. The prime object of opening the branch originally was to finance the Japanese fishermen. Last December the Soviets accused the Bank of transacting exchange operations illegally. The dispute has been brought to an end, and the necessity for the existence of the bank has ceased to exist, owing to the Japanese Government and the Soviets having come to an agreement as to the rate of exchange at which yen are to be converted into roubles when the Japanese pay royalties to the Soviets for the fish they catch in Soviet-controlled waters.

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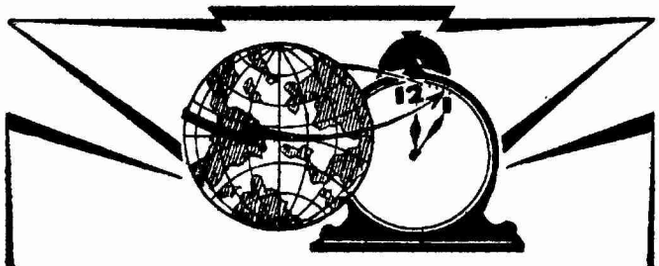


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## THE CANTON REVOLT AND THE COMMUNIST SITUATION

(*Continued from page 460*)

***

Hongkong, May 25 —Chang Chi, vice-president of the Judical Yuan and member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, arrived in Hongkong this morning on the British steamer "Sphinx." In an interview, Mr. Chang stated that he was proceeding to Canton for the purpose of negotiating a peaceful settlement of the trouble between Canton and Nanking.

Mr. Chang stated that he was representing the members of the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, including Wu Tze-hui, Li Shih-tseng, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Ching-kiang.

In reference to the causes of the trouble between Canton and Nanking Chang Chi expressed the opinion that it was due to political differences among the leaders which, obviously, should be settled by peaceful means. Mr. Chang stated that he is taking letters from the Nanking leaders to the military and political leaders at Canton.

***

Hongkong, May 25 (8 A.M.)—The Cantonese military and political leaders, following the arrival of Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and others from Hongkong yesterday, practically have decided upon the reorganization of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

According to the report the personnel of the new provincial government would include the following:

*Chairman*:—Sun Fo.

*Commissioners*:—Feng Chu-wan, Lin Yun-chieh, Lin Yieh-chung, Hsu Chung-ching, Chang Hui-chang, Chen Yung, Tsou Lu, Wu Tieh-chen, Li Wen-fan.

*Finance Commissioner*:—Feng Chu-wan.

*Reconstruction Commissioner*:—Lin Yieh-chung.

*Civil Affairs Commissioner*:—Li Wen-fan.

*Industry Commissioner*:—Wu Tieh-chen.

*Educational Commissioner*:—Tsou Lu.

*Mayor of Greater Canton*:—Lin Yun-chieh.

The Canton Government has enforced a strict censorship on all newspapers, prohibiting the publication of news pertaining to troop movements or in fact any military information.

It became known today that the last of Gen. Chen Ming-hus's Peace Preservation Corps stationed at Hoihow and Pakhoi in southern Kwangtung, have revolted and are now engaged in erecting fortifications at Pakhoi, where they are actively engaged in preparations for war against Canton.

All business between Pakhoi and Hoihow has been suspended due to the commandeering of steamers by the loyalist troops.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang is said to be actively organizing an expedition against the pro-Nanking troops.

***

Hongkong, May 25—The Canton leaders have decided to change the name of their administration from Military Government, to "National Government, Republic of China."

Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways in the Central Government at Nanking, delivered an address yesterday afternoon before the Kwangtung provincial government in which he said that he was greatly desirous of peace, but strongly criticised Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's alleged monopolization of National Finances. He declared that the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Central Political Council, the State Council, and the Legislative Council at Nanking had neglected national reconstruction.

Sun Fo also made a lengthy explanation of the Hu Han-ming incident and Hu Han-ming's subsequent detention in the course of his address.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the 8th Route Army has issued a report on the suppression of the Peace Preservation Corps, stating that units of this body previously stationed at Whampoa, Hoihow, Hainan Island, had been disarmed.

Tsou Lu, in an address severaly criticised Nanking's failure to settle various diplomatic issues, calling particular attention to the Sino-Russian Conference over the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the question of exterritoriality.

Tsou Lu also claimed that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is now mobilizing his troops.

Wang Ching-wei and Tang Shao-yi also delivered addresses at the meeting of the Kwangtung provincial Kuomintang.

Hongkong, May 25.—Wang Ching-wei, Kuomintang Left Wing leader, in an interview this morning stated that the "Canton Nationalist Government" would be formally established on Thursday, May 28. Mr. Wang also declared positively that the Northwestern armies (Feng Yu-hsiang) were joining the Canton movement.

In reference to other Left Wing leaders, Mr. Wang stated that Chen Shu-jen, who has been in Tientsin, was on his way to Canton and also that Chen Kung-po, who is now in Italy, has also started back to Canton to join the opposition government.

Wang Ching-wei denied the reports that he will accept the chairmanship of the new government.

Wang Ching-wei and Eugene Chen, since their arrival in Canton, have been living at the Canton Naval Club.

***

Hongkong, May 27, (2 P. M.)—There were a series of serious bomb explosions at Canton late Monday evening which were believed to be associated with a plot to assassinate a number of leaders of the present Canton movement. The bombs were exploded outside the Provincial Government House while Wang Ching-wei, Chen Chi-tang, Tang Shao-yi, Sun Fo and other leaders were at dinner.

The bombs failed to wreck the building but the leaders were seriously shocked. Gen. Chen Chi-tang immediately ordered the gendarmes and police commissioners, who were also dining, to make inquiries and all pedestrians in ten streets in the vicinity were searched and interrogated. Martial law was immediately proclaimed the same evening and numerous hotels and boarding-houses along the Bund were searched.

The windows in Gen. Li Chai-sum's residence, directly opposite the Government House were smashed and the wall in the Government House was cracked and damaged. One pedestrian was injured.

Almost simultaneously a second bomb was exploded inside the Public Garden when hundreds of visitors were attending a musical concert. The explosion caused a panic, but the police immediately restored order and searched practically all in the vicinity. Arrests are expected shortly.

A third bomb explosion occurred on Tuesday evening, just off the South Bund near the Naval Club where Wang Ching-wei, Eugene Chen, and Gen. Chang Hui-chang are residing. None was injured by this bomb and the bomb-thrower escaped.

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Hongkong, May 27 (3 P. M.)-Tang Shao-yi, veteran Kuomintang statesman, who has joined the Canton movement, has sent a telegram to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Peiping urging him to support the Canton rebellion.

The Canton leaders have proceeded with the election of a "National Government Committee" which is composed of the following personnel:

Wang Ching-wei, Ku Ying-fan, Tang Shao-yi, Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen, Teng Tse-ju, Lin Shen, Hsiao Fucheng, Sun Fo, Eugene Chen, Wang Chung-hui, Tsou Lu, Hsu Chung-hsi and three un-named Northern military leaders.

Canton has established a strict censorship on all telegrams which are directed toward Nanking.

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(From the Hongkong Newspapers)

*South China Morning Post,* (May 16)—The Ironside and Kwangsi armies took over control of Wuchow on May 15, the commanders being Li Chung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi....In order to obtain the support of the Ironsides and the Kwangsi forces, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has decided to sacrifice some of his support in Canton by inviting Wang Ching-wei to return, the proposal being sponsored by Kwangsi which is desirous of forming an opposition government....Wang Kwai-luk, member of the Kwangtung government resigned because of intention to invite Wang Ching-wei to return....The force of 3,000 Peace Preservation Corps at Whampoa which remained loyal to the Central Government and refused to surrender, was finally forced to surrender because of airplane attacks by the Canton air-squadron which manouvered about 400 feet from the ground and raked the loyalist troops with marchaine-gun fire. The attack on the loyalist troops was organized by Gen. Chen Chi-tang's regimental Commander Wong Yun-wan. The loyalist troops were commanded by Yung Tang-hui, who is said to have escaped.

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*South China Morning Post,* (May 18)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang has issued orders to Magistrates to enlist eighty laborers in each of the larger districts and forty men in the smaller districts, for the purpose of military transportation to northern Kwangtung where the Cantonese headquarters have been established at Shiukwan..... Although conditions have become quiet in Shameen due to the suppresion of the loyalist troops at Whampoa, a Japanese gunboat has arrived in response to a request from the Japanese residents....Practically all Kwangtung troops have been withdrawn from Kwangsi and their position taken by Kwangsi divisions from Nanning. Wuchow was occupied by Gen. Wong Hok-ling who headed the first Kwangsi troops to arrive in the city....Wuchow students staged a celebration of the alliance of Kwangsi and Kwangtung....Central Bank of China notes are no longer accepted in Wuchow, their places being taken in the exchange shops by Kwangsi silver coins....Canton Government claims successful negotiations with Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's divisional commanders in Kiangsi, who are expected to throw in their lot with Canton. Gen. Tsai Ting-kai of the 19th Route Army reported as arriving at Nanyang in Northern Kwangtung, this being interpreted as indicating the 19th Army will join Canton.

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*South China Morning Post,* (May 19)—The conference which is scheduled for this week for the purpose of making plans for war against the National Government will be participated in by Bei Tsung-chi, Chen Chi-tang, Li Yeung-king, Chang Fa-kwei, Heung Hon-ping, Yu Hon-mow, Chang Hing-wan and Chang Hui-cheung. The attitude of the 19th Route Army is being keenly watched, the Cantonese leaders insisting that the 60th and 61st Nationalist Divisions in the 19th Route force, are likely to side with Canton....Gen. Chen Chi-tang is conferring with the Naval authorities with the object of effecting a reorganization and renaming the naval force at Canton, which will in future be known as the Canton Navy instead of the Fourth Naval Squadron....Gen. Yung Hui-tang, commanding officer of the loyalist forces at Whampoa which held out against Gen. Chen Chi-tang, was not killed as originally reported and has arrived in Hongkong where he is staying with Gen. Au Yeung-kai, former Canton police chief and close associate of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu. In an interview Gen. Yung stated that his troops rebelled because they refused to be incorporated into Gen. Chen Chi-tang's force which had rebelled against the Central Government. He stated that more than 60 shells were dropped on his troops before they surrendered to overwhelmingly superior force. He stated that there still remains in southern Kwangtung one regiment of pro-Nanking troops consisting of 2,000 men at Pakhoi.

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*South China Morning Post,* (May 20)—The military conference in Canton was temporarily postponed on account of the absence of Generals Chang Fa-kwei, Li Tsung-jen and Wang Ching-wei. A preliminary conference was held wherein it was decided to invite Gen. Yen Hsi-shan to join the Canton coalition....Following the disarming of the Peace Preservation Corps, the martial law restrictions were lifted in the vicinity of Canton.... Kwangtung troops looted mission property belonging to the Zoroastrian Mission at Whampoa during the course of the fighting in that area; the incident was reported to the British Consul.

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*South China Morning Post,* (May 21)—Due to allegations of a plot to organize a mutiny in southern Kwangtung by the 1st Kwangsi Division under the command of Chu Wei-chen, it was decided by Gen. Chen Chi-tang to disarm these troops, consisting of some 2,00 men which were stationed in Canton. This division was recently organized by Gen. Chen Ming-hsu. The division was disbanded without difficulty....The Government is considering the appointment of Chu Chao-hsin former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton under Gen. Li Chai-sum, as Foreign Minister of the new Canton Government. A representative has been sent to interview Mr. Chu.....Gen. Chen Chi-tang claims that his representatives are in northern Kwangtung interviewing Gen. Tsai Ting-kai of the 60th Division of the 19th Route Army with the object of swinging this division to the support of Canton.

## DISGRUNTLED FACTIONS CAUSED CANTON REVOLT

*(By the Review's Correspondent)*

Canton, May 20—The rupture between the Kwangtung Provincial and Nanking Central Governments following close on a declaration issued in Canton by four members of the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, Teng Tseh Ju, Lin Shen, Ku Ying-fan, and Hsiao Fu Cheng denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek has been a matter of deep regret to all lovers of peace in China. With the collapse of the Shansi-Kuominchun government last year many believe that China had seen the last of internecine war but the present tension in south-western China seems to indicate that unless something unexpected happens with this new military and political alliance in the South a war between Nanking and Kwangtung and Kwangsi will be inevitable. For the first time in two years Kwangtung seems on the point of forming a military combination with Kwangsi after a prolonged inter-provincial war lasting over two years.

Disgruntled factions in the Kuomintang including the Conservative Party (Hu Han-min), the Leftist Party (Wang Ching-wei), the Western Hill Clique under Tsou Lu and Hsu Chung Chi and military factions including the Eighth Route Command officers in Canton headed by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Ironside and Kwangsi armies headed by Generals Li Tsung Jen, Pai Chung-hsi, and Chang Fa-kwei and possibly some other military powers in Kweichow, and Yunan seem likely to join in this alliance.

Negotiations between leaders of the various political and military parties for the formation of this anti-Nanking movement commenced early in March with the arrival in Canton of Ku Ying-fan and Teng Tseh-Ju who conducted a series of conferences with General Chen Chi-tang and his Divisional Commanders. With Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Commander-in-Chief of 30,000 Cantonese troops stationed in Kwangtung with headquarters at Canton and Wuchow, a chief promotor of this anti-Nanking movement, it was only logical that the Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Gen. Chen Min-shu, was aware of the intrigues going on behind the scene in Canton. With only a few thousands Peace Preservation Corps under his command in Canton City and with his own regiments known as the Nineteenth Nationalist Route Command fighting the Communists in remote parts of Kiangsi, Gen. Chen Ming-shu was powerless to interfere with the secret poltting among Kuomintang Supervisory members and militarists in Canton.

Judging by subsequent events it seems that Admiral Chen Tseh, head of the Fourth Nationalist Naval Squadron in Kwangtung, was also involved in this movement in its early stages. This applies also to the Aviation Administration leaders in Canton and Nanking. The arrival of Gen. Chang Hui-cheung, head of the Nanking Aviation Administration and his conferences with the South China politicans demonstrated his real attitude. Negotiations between Canton and Nanning (Kuangsi) for an alliance commenced early in April with the return from Nanking of Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, ex-military governor of Kwangsi. But it was principally due to Wang Ching-wei's Leftist efforts and his strong persuasion to the Ironside commanders at a big conference in Lungchow on the Kwangsi-Annam frontier that Kwangsi once again pledged allegiance to the Kwangtung Government with the latter promising to finance the Kwangsi expedition into pro-Nanking provinces in Central China. Generals Li Tsung Jen and Pai Chung-hsi were expected to arrive in Canton shortly to open a military conference with the Canton leaders and possibly take part in the formation of a new Military Government but until this is done military operations are not likely to materialise for sometime. Meanwhile Canton is endeavoring her best to secure more support among other discontented elements inside the Kuomintang looking eagerly forward to the arrival from Shanghai of a few Nationalist officials whom the Canton Government expects to join in the military movement.

The revenue of Kwangtung is estimated to be about $8,000,000 a month but it has to support some 30,000 troops under the Eighth Route Command as well as 10,000 Cantonese soldiers engaging in anti-Communist work in Kiangsi. The latter commanders' attitude towards Canton has been keenly watched and until they have clearly indicated their loyalty to the Canton Government it is considered unlikely that Gen. Chen Chi-tang will commence a campaign. Meanwhile commerce between Kwangtung and Kwangsi has resumed to a certain extent and on the whole the populace is unperturbed over the military tension. The military authorities are adopting every precaution against recrudescence of Communist activities on the North and East River regions following the report of a series of pirate outrages perpetrated on passenger two-boats and Communist incendiarism and looting committed on some flourishing towns in north-eastern Kwangtung which has been invaded by Communist hordes from Kiangsi and Fukien.

While the military co-operation between Kwangtung and Kwangsi is being maintained by a new alliance, Cantonese soldiers have evacuated many strategic positions at Wuchow, Pingnan, Kweihsien, Mongkong on the upper West River. As a sincere gesture towards Kwangsi Gen. Chen Chi-tang handed over the municipal and military controls at Wuchow to Gen. Li Tsung-jen. Once more the Kwangsi militarists have been given the opportunity of looking after their home affairs. Forming parts and parcels of the military movement here is the arrival in Canton of Chan Yan-cho, a political envoy of the Kweichow Government representing Gen. Mao Kuang Hsiang to interview Gen. Chen Chi-tang. It is interesting to note that much of these negotiations among the South China leaders on the formation of a new government and organisation of a campaign into Central China are conducted in Hongkong the geographical position of which affords convenience for the political leaders.

The leading spirit of the Ironside and Kwangsi armies, Wang Ching-wei is taking a most active part in politics in South China and his statements issued in the Chinese newspapers in Canton showed that he and Gen. Chen Chi-tang had reached an understanding. The latter made a statement this week when addressing his regiments emphasising the need of a re-union of Kuomintang factions. He called the attention of his armed comrades to a resolution of the Government in invite Wang Ching-wei to return and administer the Canton Civil Government. Gen. Chen Chi-tang's friendly gesture towards the Leftist Party has resulted in the resignation of some Canton politicals including Huang Chi Lu, a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Council and editor of the Canton official organ, *Kuo Min Daily News*, who is persona non grata with Wang Ching-wei. Mr. Huang has made a statement that he would not work in the same Government with the Leftist leader. While it is too early to predict a combination of Hu Han-min's Conservative Party with the Kuomintang Left Wing it is interesting to note that Ku Ying-fan and other Conservative Kuomintang members are joining in a proposal to ask Wang Ching-wei to return.

Since Gen. Chen Chi-tang's decision to cut adrift from the Central Govrenemnt, Canton has remained quiet except for the mutiny of the three thousand Peace Preservation Corps stationed in the distant suburb of Canton, Whampao. The mutineers, formerly under Gen. Chen Ming-shu, revolted on May 13 with a proclamation issued by their commanding officer saying that they would hold out against any attempt by Canton Government to disarm them awaiting the arrival of reinforcement from Nanking. Commanding strategic positions at Whampao and two adjacent garrison forts in the Canton River the mutineers held out against assaults by Gen. Chen Chi-tang's aeroplanes, gunboats and contingents of soldiers for two days finally giving up their stronghold on April 15 as they were unable to resist the concerted attack by an overwhelming number of aeroplanes which smashed their trenches and fortifications with machine gun firing. All the mutineers surrendered and the Government claimed the seizure of arms and ammunition worth a million dollars. The casualties suffered by the two sides were one hundred killed and three hundred wounded. All the officers were said to have surrendered, although there were reports that some had escaped to Hongkong.

Apart from the mutiny at Whampao, Canton has given no indication of preparing an early military operation against Nanking although Gen. Chen Chi-tang is known to be enlisting three new Divisions of 5,000 men each, issuing twenty million dollars in treasury bonds; erecting fortifications in northern Kwantung and concentrating his crack regiments on North and East Rivers. Military headquarters have been established at Swatow on the East River and Shiukwan on North River fearing an invasion by pro-Nanking forces from Kiangsi and Fukien. Canton military circles say that in the event of a war Kwangtung armies will assail Kiangsi and the Ironside and Kwangsi armies will march towards Hunan.

# Gandhi Shares Motor Privilege With Viceroy

The most important news from India during the week seemed to be the motor driving that Mahatma Gandhi has been doing in Simla, which, according to a *Reuter* telegram from London, "continues to exercise the minds of members of Parliament, a number of them seeking information as to why Gandhi was granted what was alleged to be an unprecedented privilege." Although the telegrams were somewhat guarded, and in fact a little confusing, what has happened seems that Gandhi has been driving his motor car in Simla beyond the terminus of the motor road just beyond the railway station, a privilege which was hitherto only been enjoyed by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-chief, and the Governor of the Punjab. The editor of the *N. C. D. News* in a paragraph stated that the reason for the prohibition of motor cars on the road in question is that the roads are narrow and precipitous and accidents are likely to occur.

Telegrams from Simla state that it is doubtful whether Gandhi will attend the meetings of the Federal Structure committee in London, scheduled to begin on June 29.

### Indian Loan Fails in London

The London public responded poorly to the ten million sterling 6 percent India loan for which underwriting began on May 19 at par in the British capital. The underwriters have been left with 65 percent of the loan. The issue af this ten million sterling loan will bring the total of money loaned to India since January 1 last to £22,000,000.

### Complete Army Division to be Indianized

General Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief in India, opening a meeting of the Indian Sandhurst Committee at Simla May 25 in pursuance of a decision by the Indian Round Table Conference, said he proposed that the Government should immediately Indianize a complete division of all arms. This would mean the provision of 874 Indian officers, and the proposed Indian Sandhurst would have to supply 60 officers annually. Thus eventually a purely Indian combatant force would replace a similar sized force of the Imperial Army.

### Headquarters of Burma Rebels Destroyed

In a statement on the situation in Burma in the House of Commons May 19 Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, stated that the most important recent event, was the discovery of four camps, probably the headquarters of the rebels, in jungles in the Insein district, which were destroyed after heavy casualties among the rebels, who fled. The effect of this success, he added, might be farreaching.

## Rendition of French Mixed Court Urged by Chinese

The Chinese Ratepayers Associations continue to urge that negotiations with the French Minister regarding the rendition of the Mixed Court in the French Concession of Shanghai be pushed to an early conclusion. In a petition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it emphasizes that the continued existence of such an anomalous judicial tribunal not only constitutes an infringement of China's Sovereignty but is also a humilitating blot on China's prestige. The Association has also addressed a communication to M Koechlin, French Consul-General at Shanghai, urging him to communicate to his Government the unanimous wish of the Chinese inhabitants of the Concession to have the Mixed Court handed over to the Chinese Government for reorganization into a legally constituted Chinese Court of Justice.

## Wheat Markets Will Be Stabilized as Result of Conference

The world wheat conference sponsored by Canada, which had been in session in London for a week, ended May 23. The conference approved a project providing for the creation of a permanent secretariat which will maintain its headquarters in the offices of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. The organization created by the conference is considerably less than the international pool, or marketing agency, which was sought by Poland, Russia and the Danubian countries. But it is considered as an important contribution to the stabilization of markets.

## California Professor Describes Court Rulings on Racial Origins as "Asinine"

Dr. Max Radin, Professor of Law at the University of California, at Berkeley, declared last week that the attempt of the State of California to prevent interracial marriages has been a failure. In an address before the State Conference on Social Work Dr. Radin declared that the attempt of the Courts of California to rule that Filipinos are Mongolians is "asinine." "Legislatures don't examine anthropological and biological aspects of social problems but they are always convinced that every other race is inferior to their own," Dr. Radin said. His comments resulted chiefly from recent decisions of the California courts that Filipinos are of Mongolian origin and therefore, under California law, cannot marry Caucasians. The Filipinos contend that they are purely Malay. The law does not prevent the marriage of Malays and Caucasians.

## Precautions Taken by Police to Prevent May 30 Demonstrations

To-day, May 30, is the sixth anniversary of the May 30 incident, when the Shanghai Municipal Police shot dead a number of Chinese students who had organized a parade in defiance of the Council's order that no such parade would be permitted. Each year since then there have been sporadic attempts by the radical elements among the Chinese to create disturbances, but the more substantial elements among the Chinese, including the propertied classes, although in general sympathetic to the idea of protesting against continued foreign control of various concessions, settlements and enterprises in China, have refused to support the radical elements openly either with funds or otherwise. Leaflets of an inflammatory character were found during the week by the police authoities both in the Chinese and foreign-controlled areas urging demonstrations on May 30 and as a result general police precautions against an outbreak have been taken.

## British Chamber Supplies Statistics for Justice Feetham

The reply which the British Chamber of Commercé sent to Justice Feetham as to the nature and extent of business interests in Shanghai, is printed in the *British Chamber of Commerce Journal* for May. More than fifty shipping companies are represented in Shanghai. There are 61 cotton mills, 66 silk filatures, 68 cigarette factories, and 55 engineering works in Shanghai, according to statistics compiled by the British Chamber. Answering Justice Feetham's query as to the principal points to be considered in providing for the future of Shanghai the Chamber pointed out that in the Settlement taxes are fixed for one year ahead by the Ratepayers themselves. In the Chinese area the local ratepayers have no voice in the Municipal government and must pay such taxes as the officials levy, sometimes two or three years in advance.

## Morphia Seized at Hankow Taken to Nanking

A large consignment of morphia, amounting to 3,500 ounces, which was recently confiscated by the Hankow Special Tax Bureau, has been transported to the Capital and placed in the custody of the Ministry of Finance. The disposal of the confiscated goods will be left to the Central authorities.

A special Law governing the punishment of persons convicted on charges of selling or manufacturing narcotic drugs is to be drafted, according to a resolution adopted at the 134th meeting of the Legislative Yuan at Nanking May 19.

## Dr. C. T. Wang Gives Interview to Press Representatives at Nanking

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview given to press correspondents at Nanking May 22, gave details of the negotiations which the National Government is carrying on with foreign governments. He mentioned that negotiations with the French authorities regarding the retrocession of the French Mixed Court at Shanghai are progressing rapidly.

Dr. Wang explained that aliens will be accorded the right of free residence throughout the country as soon as all unequal treaties are replaced by treaties based upon equality and reciprocity.

## Japanese Proposes to Float Sunken Russian Warship

Picking up of Russian money valued at Yen 2,000,000 from the sea-bed off Port Authur, stored in the Russian warship *Petropavlovsk* which was sunk one mile out from the port by the Japanese Navy during the Russo-Japanese War, is being planned by Kuuhachi Kataoka. The vessel lies at a depth of 19 fathoms. Refloating operations are to be begun in July.

## Chinese Consul in Trinidad Calls Will Rogers' "Bluff"

Will Rogers, the celebrated American humorist, denounced "boiled shirts" for evening dress in the tropics at a dinner given for him May 4 by Captain Demorest, the American Consul at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad. This caused the Chinese Minister to Cuba to depart hurriedly and return later to an impromptu concert clad in a silk suit amid the cheers of a fashionable audience.

## Move to Take S. M. R. Away from Politicians

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a general conference of its executive committee May 27 in Tokyo to discuss a proposition to have the South Manchurian Railway Company severed from political influence. *Rengo* says the opinion has long obtained among leading members of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry in favor of the renovation of Japan's Manchuria policy from the super-political party standpoint.

## Chinese Securities in London Affected by Recent Developments

Chinese securities dropped considerably in London beginning of the month when the news of the deadlock over extraterritoriality and the breach between Canton and Nanking was received. The older loans of 1896 and 1898 were but little affected, being a half and one point down respectively. Birch Crisp, 1912, fell 6½ to 41½; Reorgs. 4 to 65; Shanghai-Nanking Railway 4½ to 44; Hukuang dropped to 23 but recovered to 28.

## Rengo Refused Restoration of Telegraphic Privileges

The request of the Japanese journalists at Nanking for the early restoration of telegraphic privileges, which have been denied the Japanese *Rengo News* agency, has been refused, according to Foreign Ministry circles. It is the Government's desire that the Japanese news agency in question should officially submit a fitting apology and that the Japanese Government should recall the present *Rengo* manager before the restoration of the said privileges as requested can be effected.

## British Cotton Exports to India Decrease; to China Increase

A huge decline of 338,445,000 square yards in the exports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom to British India is shown in a Board of Trade statement, which shows that only 139,917,000 square yards were exported in the first four months of 1931 as compared with 478,362,000 square yards during the same period in 1930.

Exports of cotton goods to China, including Hongkong, increased from 36,891,000 square yards in the first four months of 1930 to 42,887,000 square yards in the same period this year.

## Great Decline in Soviet Purchases in the United States

Purchases of American products by the Amtorg Trading Corporation for shipment to the Soviet Union amounted to G. 33,385,000 dollars for the six months ending March 31, 1931, as compared with $60,441,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, a decline of almost 50 per cent. Reductions in purchases were recorded for all major groups of commodities with the exception of automotive and power equipment, for which general contracts covering a period of years are in force with several leading American firms.

## Five Priests Captured in Hupeh Province

The Apostolic delegation at Peiping May 20 received a telegram from Laohokow in Hupeh province stating that Communists had invaded the Catholic mission at Chayuenkow. Three Chinese priests, Fathers Kuo, Zeng and Hou, are reported to have been killed. The message adds that Bishop Ricci of Laohokow and Fathers Checcacci, Lazzeri, Maggini and Santini, were made prisoners and the seminarists dispersed by the Communists.

## Forty-six Communists Imprisoned in Hanoi

Sixty Communists were tried by the French authorities in Hanoi last week. One of the accused, a man named To Chan, who was caught carrying the order of a revolutionary tribunal condemning the Governor-General, M. Pasquier, to death, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Forty-five others received sentences ranging from a year's imprisonment to 20 years' penal servitude. The remaining 14 prisoners were acquitted.

## Cornerstone of New Y. W. C. A. Building Laid in Shanghai

The cornerstone of the new Young Women's Christian Association building on Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, which is to serve as headquarters for the National Committee, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, May 22. The stone was laid by Mrs. T. T. Wong, who has been actively associated with the work of the Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai for many years, acting for several terms as chairman of the local Association. They prayer of blessing was said by the Rev. H. C. Tung, following which a special musical number was rendered by the glee club of the McTyeire School for Girls.

After the exercises the National Committee members were at home for the guests.

## In the United States Court for China

MARGARET VIOLET KILLA, Plaintiff.

vs.

CLARENCE ANTHONY KILLA, Defendant.

.....

Cause No. 3357
Civil No. 1490

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, May 11, 1931.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 8th day of May 1931, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 8th day of May 1931, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court": and

WHEREAS it appears from the files in this case that on the 8th day of May 1931, MARGARET VIOLET KILLA, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since 1930 and that his last known address to her was, 395 Cambridge Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis,, U.S.A.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 11th day of May 1931, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holiday, occuring after the 30th day of May, 1931, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
May 11th, 1931,

BY THE COURT

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak — Business Done 2,400,000 Shares May 27

| 1930-1931 High | 1930-1931 Low | Div.$ perSh. | STOCKS | Mon. May 25 | Tues. May 26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23½ | 13⅛ | 1.60 | Adams Express | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| 42¾ | 20⅝ | 3.00 | Allis Chalmers | 23½ | 23⅛ |
| 129¾ | 94⅜ | 4.00 | American Can | 94⅜ | 96½ |
| 51¾ | 26 | — | American &ForeignPower | 26 | 26 |
| 31⅝ | 14¼ | — | American& For. Power W | 14½ | 13¼ |
| 58½ | 30¼ | 4.00 | American Smelting | 30½ | 30¼ |
| 201¾ | 163 | 9.00 | American Tel. & Tel. | 163 | 165⅜ |
| 130⅜ | 104¾ | 5.00 | American Tobacco "B" | 110 | 109⅜ |
| 80¾ | 44 | *3.00 | American Waterworks | 44 | 45 |
| 43¼ | 23⅞ | 1.50 | Anaconda Copper | 23⅞ | 24⅝ |
| 23⅝ | 13⅝ | *1.00 | Atlantic Refining | 14 | 13½ |
| 87⅞ | 54 | 5.00 | Baltimore & Ohio | 55½ | Unq. |
| 70⅜ | 40¾ | 6.00 | Bethlehem Steel | 43¾ | 41½ |
| 30¾ | 18 | 1.00 | Borg Warner | 18 | 18 |
| 11⅜ | 6 | — | Calumet & Hecla | 6 | 6 |
| 45⅜ | 25 | 1.25 | Canadian Pacific Railway | 27⅛ | 27 |
| 131½ | 63 | 6.00 | Case J. I. | 64 | 65 |
| 54⅛ | 32½ | 3.00 | Chesapeake Corp | Unq. | 36⅛ |
| 25¾ | 15⅞ | 1.00 | Chrysler | 16½ | 16½ |
| 20¾ | 11 | .20 | Cities Service, Com. | 11¼ | 11 |
| 45⅜ | 24⅜ | 2.00 | Columbia Gas & Electric | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 16⅝ | 7½ | .75 | Columbia Graphaphone | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 12 | 8 | .60 | Commonwealth &Southern | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 2¾ | 1 | — | „ „ war. | 1 | 1⅝ |
| 109⅝ | 82⅛ | 4.00 | Consolidated Gas. of N. Y. | 87 | 87½ |
| 12 | 6⅛ | — | Continental Oil | 6¼ | 6⅝ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅝ | — | Curtiss Wright Co. | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 107 | 75 | 4.00 | Du Pont de Nemours | 75 | 76 |
| 185¾ | 131⅜ | 5.00 | Eastman Kodak | 131⅜ | 130½ |
| 61 | 37 | 6% S | Electric Bond & Share | 37 | 37 |
| 38⅜ | 12¾ | 4.00 | Fox Film "A" | 13¾ | 14½ |
| 12 | 4⅜ | — | General Aviation | 5½ | 5½ |
| 54¾ | 38½ | 1.60 | General Electric | 38½ | 38½ |
| 56 | 43⅞ | 3.00 | General Foods | 45⅞ | 46¼ |
| 48 | 31⅛ | 3.00 | General Motors | 35⅞ | 35 |
| 84⅛ | 50 | 5.00 | General Railway Signal | 50 | 50 |
| 42⅛ | 25½ | 2.50 | Gold Dust | 25½ | 25¾ |
| 20⅞ | 9⅝ | — | Goodrich Rubber | 10¼ | 9⅞ |
| 52¾ | 32⅛ | 3.00 | Goodyear Tire&Rubber | 37¼ | 38 |
| 22⅝ | 11¼ | 2.00 | Granby | 11½ | 11⅜ |
| 26 | 13⅞ | 1.00 | Hudson Motors, | 13⅞ | 13⅝ |
| 62½ | 28½ | 4.00 | International Cement | 28¾ | 29 |
| 4 | 1¾ | — | International Combu. Eng. | 1¾ | 1½ |
| 60½ | 43¾ | 2.50 | International Harvester | 44⅛ | 44¼ |
| 20⅛ | 11⅞ | .60 | International Nickel | 11¾ | 11⅝ |
| 38¾ | 18¾ | 2.00 | International Tel.& Tel. | 25 | Unq. |
| 80¾ | 43 | 3.00 | Johns Manville | 42 | 42¼ |
| 15½ | 7⅜ | — | Kelvinator | 10¼ | 10 |
| 31½ | 18 | 2.00 | Kennecott | 18 | 18⅝ |
| 27¾ | 20⅞ | 1.60 | Kreuger & Toll | 21½ | 21⅜ |
| 34⅞ | 17⅛ | 1.00 | Kroger Grocery | 27 | 27 |
| 91 | 71 | 4.00 | Liggett & Myers, "B" | 71 | 71⅞ |
| 63½ | 48 | 3.00 | Loew's: Inc | 38½ | 38¾ |
| 20⅛ | 11⅜ | — | Lorillard P Co. (com-) | 14 | 13½ |
| 18½ | 10⅛ | — | Ludlum Steel | 10½ | 10⅛ |
| 29¼ | 15¾ | — | Montgomery Ward | 17⅞ | 18¼ |
| 40⅞ | 21¼ | 4.00 | Nash Motors | 26⅛ | 24¾ |
| 14¾ | 8⅛ | 1.00 | Nevada Consolidated Co. | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 132¼ | 82¾ | 6.00 | New York Central | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 69½ | 45 | 3.00 | Pacific Lighting | 5[illegible] | 52¼ |
| 11⅞ | 6½ | .60 | Packard Motor | [illegible] | 6½ |
| 50¼ | 23⅜ | 4.00 | Paramount—Publix Corp | [illegible] | 21⅝ |
| 64 | 45 | 4.00 | Pennsylvania Railroad | 47 | 46⅜ |
| 8½ | 5½ | .20 | Pennroad Corporation | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 6 | — | Phillips Petroleum | 6¼ | 6 |
| 96½ | 77⅛ | 3.40 | Public Service of N.Jersey | 77⅛ | 75⅞ |
| 27½ | 12 | — | Radio Corporation | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| 24½ | 13⅞ | — | Radio-Keith Orpheum | 13⅞ | 13⅜ |
| 53 | 40⅜ | 3.00 | Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 48 | 48 |
| 63¼ | 44⅞ | 2.50 | Sears Roebuck | 49 | 50 |
| 10¼ | 4¾ | — | Shell Union | 5 | 4⅞ |
| 23¾ | 12⅛ | — | Simmons Company | 12⅝ | 12½ |
| 54½ | 42¼ | 2.00 | SouthernCaliforniaEdison | 42¼ | 42⅝ |
| 20½ | 16¼ | 1.20 | Standard Brands | 16⅞ | 16¾ |
| 88⅜ | 58 | 3.50 | Standard Gas & Electric | 62⅝ | 60¾ |
| 52½ | 34¼ | *1.00 | Standard Oil of N. Jersey | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 26 | 17½ | 1.60 | Standard Oil of New York | 17½ | 17 |
| 36¼ | 19 | 3.00 | Texas Corporation | 20½ | 20¼ |
| 55¾ | 37¾ | 4.00 | Texas Gulf Sulphur | 37¾ | 37⅞? |
| 59 | 38½ | 3.00 | Timken Roller Bearing | 38½ | 38⅞ |
| 18 | 7¾ | 1.00 | Trans America | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 72 | 46½ | 2.60 | Union Carbide & Carbon | 46½ | 45⅜ |
| 205⅛ | 151⅜ | 10.00 | Union Pacific Railway | 151⅜ | 149¾ |
| 38⅞ | 22¼ | — | United Aircraft& Transp't | 27⅛ | 27 |
| 31¼ | 14¼ | .75 | United Corporation | 19¾ | 19⅞ |
| 20⅜ | 11¾ | — | U.S. Rubber | 12½ | 12½ |
| 152⅜ | 94⅜ | 7.00 | U.S. Steel | 94⅜ | 95¼ |
| 76¾ | 31⅝ | 3.00 | Vanadium | 31⅝ | 26¼? |
| 20⅜ | 5 | — | Warner Bros. Pictures | 5½ | Unq. |
| 107¾ | 57 | 4.00 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 57 | 57¾ |
| 65¾ | 51⅜ | 2.40 | Woolworth | 64¾ | 67½ |
| | | | Call Money | 1½% | 1½% |

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## Japanese in Philippines Make Request for Brides

The six thousand odd Japanese male residents of Davao, in the Moro district of the Philippines, sometime ago sent a rquest to the Japanese Womens Overseas Association to use its good offices to secure brides for them. A recent *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that the Association has started an investigation regarding conditions obtaining among Japanese residents in the Philippines, incidentally sending Mrs. Yoshino Nishio, the managing director of the Association, to the Philippines for this purpose.

## Special Military Court to Try Communists

Chen Han-tso, Chief Judge, and four other judges of the newly organized Special Military Court for the trial of Communists and other reactionaries, were sworn into office at the Gendarmerie Headquarters for Shanghai and Woosung in Lunghua, May 29.

Tao Po-chuan, representing the Municipal Party Headquarters, in a brief speech, dwelt on the need of exercising care in the trial of Communist and reactionary cases, for which the Court has been specially organized. Past experience disclosed, he stated, that corrupt members of the gentry have frequently taken advantage of the severe attitude of the Government toward this class of people to achieve their sinister ends by fabricating evidence against their enemies.

## Soviet to Institute New Five-Year Plan

The Soviet council of the People's Commissaries has appointed a special committee which is to prepare by August 15, next, an outline of a new Five-Year Plan which is to come into action immediately after the present Plan has been carried out. This step is announced to have been taken in order to avoid any interruption in the reconstruction of the Soviet's industrial and economic life.

## Chinese Editor from Honolulu Arrested —Later Ordered Released

The first news that Shanghai had of the fact that police from the City Government of Greater Shanghai went aboard the Japanese steamer *Asama Maru* when it arrived in Shanghai May 20 and arrested a Chinese editor, named Wong Buck-hing, from Honolulu, was a telegram from Hawaii a few days later stating that Sun Fo had telegraphed from Hongkong reporting the incident and asking for aid in securing his release. The police of the International Settlement, when asked concerning the matter, stated that they knew nothing of it. Later an announcement came from Nanking that the Central Kuomintang had issued orders to Col. Chen Shih-tsing, Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai, for the release of Mr. Wong. The original arrest was made on the assumption that his arrival in some way coincided with the Canton revolt. Mr. Wong is to be released on a cash and shop guarantee.

## Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 20th May, 1931.

This week we have experienced a considerable decline in Silver and exchange caused partly by depressing reports from abroad and local uneasiness amongst both merchants and speculators, both political and commercial. We learn that speculators have now established a moderate overbought position.

Silver:— Opened on the 14th inst at 13 3/8d. for spot and 13 1/8d. forward and G. $.0,25 1/2, and closes at 12 7/8d and 12 1/4d. and G $.27 1/4. China and India are reported as both buyers and sellers. America not operating or small seller.

Exchange: The official T/T rate on London the 14th inst. was 1/3 1/16d., on the 16th inst. was lowered to 1/3d. and on the 19th inst. was lowered to 1/2 15/16d.

The market opened on the 14th inst with T/T on London and New York at 1/3 5/16d. and G. $.31; 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 5/16d. and G. $.31 3/4; Yen Cross rate 49.42; Yen 159 1/2; Gold Bars 741. These rates remained unchanged all day; Gold Bars closed at 741.80.

On the 15th inst. for T/T on London and New York 1/3 1/16d. and G. $ 30 7/8 were the best; after easing down, these rates were obtainable at the close. Gold Bars which opened at 745.80 closed at 742.20.

On the 16th inst. for a short while the above rates were available, and then market eased to 1/3 5/16d. and G. $.30 3/4; Yen 160 1/2. A trifling business was done. Gold Bars opened 744.50; closed 745.60.

On the 18th inst. the above rates were fast obtainable, but quickly declined to best sellers at 1/3 3/8d. and G. $.30 5/8. In the afternoon these was further weakness and at the close with a certain amount of demand and no cover, no betters than 1 3d. and G. $.30 1/8 could be had. 4 m/st Credits 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.31 1/8. Gold Bars opened at 749.50 and closed at 762.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... ... Tls. 90,778,000 a increase of Tls. 939,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 161,060,000 an increase of $ 1,860,000
Estimated value Tls. 206,741,000 as against Tls 224,390 000 held at this time last year

| † | Average rates for April | Thursday May 14 | Friday May 15 | Saturday May 16 | Monday May 18 | Tuesday May 19 | Wed. May 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing |
| T/T on London | 1/3.136 | 1/3 5/16 | 1/3 5/16 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/2 3/4 | 1/2 3/4 1/2 1/2 |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 1/3 1/4 | 1/3 5/16 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/2 3/4 | 1/2 3/4 1/2 1/2 |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 1/3 3/16 | 1/3 3/16 | 1/3 1/16 | 1/3 1/16 | 1/2 15/16 | 1/2 15/16 1/2 1/16 |
| T/T on India | 84,717 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 83 3/4 | 83 3/4 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 82 |
| T/T on France | 783,609 | 783 | 783 | 776 1/2 | 777 | 764 | 764 751 |
| T/T on N.Y. | 30,647 | .30 5/8 | .30 5/8 | 30 3/8 | 30 3/8 | 29 7/8 | 29 7/8 29 3/8 |
| T/T on Demand | | 30 5/8 | 30 5/8 | 30 3/8 | 30 3/8 | 29 7/8 | 29 7/8 29 3/8 |
| T/T on Hamburg R. M. | | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 123 1/2 |
| T/T on H'kong | 78 641 | 78 7/8 nom. | 78 7/8 nom. | 78 7/8 nom. | 79 1/4 nom. | 79 3/4 nom. | 80 1/4 nom. |
| T/T on Japan | 161 196 | 161 1/4 | 161 1/4 | 162 3/4 | 162 3/4 | 165 1/4 | 81 |
| T/T on Batavia | 76 348 | 76 1/4 | 76 1/4 | 75 3/4 | 75 3/4 | 74 1/2 | 165 1/4 168 1/2 |
| T/T on Straits | 83.402 | 183 3/4 | 183 3/4 | 185 1/4 | 185 1/4 | 188 1/4 | 74 1/2 73 188 1/4 191 1/2 |
| Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A | 1/4.011 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 7/8 | 1/3 7/8 | 1/3 5/8 | 1/3 5/8 1/3 3/8 |
| 4m/s B/L D/P | — | 1/4 1/8 | 1/4 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 3/4 | 1/3 3/4 1/3 1/2 |
| 6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A | 1/4 261 | 1/4 1/4 | 1/4 1/4 | 1/4 1/8 | 1/4 1/8 | 1/3 7/8 | 1/3 7/8 1/3 5/8 |
| 4m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P | 833.217 | 830 | 830 | 825 | 825 | 810 | 810 800 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 32.527 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 5/8 | 31 5/8 31 1/8 |
| 4m/s ,, Docs. | — | 32 3/4 | 32 3/4 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 7/8 | 31 7/8 31 3/8 |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | May 14 | May 15 | May 16 | May 18 | May 19 | May 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | | | | | | |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | 13 3/8 | 13 5/16 | 13 1/16 | 13 | 12 7/8 | 12 9/16 |
| Shangha Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) ..... | G.$ 28 3/8 | G.$ 28 1/8 | G.$.28 | G.$.28 | G.$ 27 5/8 | G.$ 27 1/4 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ..... ..... ... | Tls. 741.80 Tls. | 742.90 Tls. | 748.00 Tls. | 762.0 Tls. | 773.10 Tls. | 778.80 Tls. |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 ..... ..... | 112.50 Tls. | 112.50 Tls. | 112.50 Tls. | 112.50 Tls. | 112.50 Tls | 112.50 Tls. |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 73 0 | 72.87/8 | 72.8625 | 72.8875 | 72.8625 | 72 925 |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | 1% | | | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day ... | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 2 1/2% | London on Paris | T/T 124.33 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 2 % | New York on London | T/T 4.86 17/32 |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 2 3/16 % | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 27/32 |
| ,, ,, 4 ,, | 2 1/16 % | Hongkong on London | T/T 8/0 |
| ,, ,, 6 ,, | 2 1/4 % | Kobe on London | T/T 2/03/8 |

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

56-588

## The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

May 21, 1931.

| SECURITY | RATE & DATE DUE | Price | Approx Yield% |
|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York .. .. | Stock | 79 | — |
| City of Antwerp .. .. | 5 % Dec. 1, 1958 | 102 1/4 | 4.83 |
| Argentine Government | 6 % May 1, 1960 | 80 3/4 | 7.66 |
| Canadian National Railway Co. .. .. | 5 % Oct. 1, 1969 | 108 1/8 | 4.54 |
| Chile Government .. | 6 % Jan. 1, 1961 | 62 | 10.02 |
| City of Vienna .. .. | 6 % Nov. 1, 1952 | 88 | 7.10 |
| City of Yokohama .. | 6 % Dec. 1, 1961 | 99 7/8 | 6.01 |
| German General Electric (A. E. G.) .. .. | 6 % May 1, 1948 | 88 | 7.24 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture.. .. | 6 % Apr. 15, 1938 | 83 1/4 | 9.31 |
| Greek Government .. | 6 % Feb. 1, 1968 | 87 | 6.99 |
| Japanese Government | 6 1/2% Feb. 1, 1954 | 106 1/2 | 5.98 |
| Kingdom of Italy.. .. | 7 % Dec. 1, 1951 | 100 7/8 | 6.92 |
| Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 6 % July 1, 1954 | 50 1/2 | 12.67 |
| Nord Railway Co. .. | 6 1/2% Oct. 1, 1950 | 107 1/2 bid | 5 96 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. .. . | 5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1957 | 99 1/4 | 5.56 |
| Oriental Development Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1958 | 95 | 5.87 |
| Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co. .. .. | 7 % Sept. 15, 1958 | 107 | 6.45 |
| Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.) .. .. | 7 1/2% Sept. 1, 1949 | 70 | 11.43 |
| Republic of Finland .. | 5 1/2% Feb. 1, 1958 | 80 | 7.19 |
| Republic of Peru . | 6 % Dec. 1, 1960 | 18 1/4 | — |
| Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w. | 6 % Aug. 1, 1953 | 79 1/2 | 7.99 |
| Saxon Public Works . | 6 1/2% May 1, 1951 | 79 | 8.74 |
| Saxon State Mortgage Institution .. .. .. | 6 1/2% Dec. 1, 1946 | 84 | 8.36 |
| Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan) .. .. | 6 % July 1, 1932 | 100 1/4 | 5.78 |
| Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan).. .. .. .. | 6 % June 15, 1953 | 87 1/2 | 7.13 |
| Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan) .. .. | 7 % Mar. 15, 1945 | 101 1/2 | 6.83 |
| U. S. of Brazil .. .. | 6 1/2% Oct. 1, 1957 | 43 1/2 | — |
| Anaconda Copper Mining Co. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 26 | — |
| Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. .. | Common Stock | 55 1/8 | — |
| Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock .. | 6 % (American Sh.) | 79 1/2 | — |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co. .. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 45 3/4 | — |
| Standard Oil Co. of New York .. .. .. | Common Stock | 175/8 | — |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. .. | Common Stock | 28 1/2 | — |
| Vacuum Oil Co. .. .. | Common Stock | 31 1/4 | — |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 1/2% July 1, 1944 | 69 | 11.05 |
| Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp. .. .. .. .. | 7 1/2% Nov. 1, 1944 | 10 | — |
| Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. | 7% Cum. Pfd. Stock | 16 1/2 | — |
| State of Minas Geraes Series "A" .. .. .. | 6 1/2% Sept. 1, 1959 | 35 | — |

### QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republic of China Gold Loan .. .. .. .. | 5 % 1925 | 74 1/2 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped .. | 5 % 1913/60 | 67 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped | 5 % 1913/60 | 65 | — |
| Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan) .. .. .. .. | 5 % 1912 | 43 | — |
| Shanghai Nanking Railway .. .. .. .. | 5 % 1904/08 | 47 1/2 | — |
| Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway .. | 5 % 1908/38 | 82 | — |
| Hukuang Railway .. | 5 % 1911/1951 | 25 1/2 | — |
| Tientsin Pukow Railway | 5 % 1908/09 | 25 | — |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;*

### TAMAHO MARU, March 10.

(Agents. Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 3,817 | *Pls.* 13,461 |
| Raine | | ,, 2,250 |

### IOWA, March 10.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn | *Sup ft.* | 1,290,517 |
| Merchantable | ,, | 144,215 |

### HOKUROKU MARU, March 11.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 175 | *Pls.* 634 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 9,859 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 505 |
| Typewriters | *Pcs.* | 50 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs.* 279 | *G. Units* 14,833 |

### ELG, March 11.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Bars | *Pls.* | 528 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 645 |
| ,, ,, Scraps | ,, | 799 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 1,846 |
| Paper, Boxboard | ,, | 3,025 |
| Sugar of Milk | ,, | 202 |
| Asphalt | *Pls.* | 8,400 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 73 |
| Gum Resin | ,, | 736 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 11,975 |
| ,, Scraps | ,, | 2,108 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 244 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls* | 24,327 |

### DEFIANCE, March 14.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 1 |
| Margarines, Sewing | ,, | 22 |
| Cotton Raw | *Bls.* 43 | *Pls.* 147 |
| Cement, Asphaltic | | 22 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 603 |
| Sulphur Black | ,, | 1,441 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 5,517 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 27,541 |
| ,, Transformer | ,, | 2,990 |
| ,, Technical, White. | ,, | 5,300 |
| Turpentine, Mineral | ,, | 417 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs* 255 | *G. Units* 13,308 |
| Machinery, & Parts of | ,, | 1,558 |

### SILVERPALM, March 14.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls* 2,652 | *Pls.* 5,954 |
| Ironze and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain | ,, | 341 |
| Aluminium-foil | ,, | 4 |
| Aluminium-Sheets | ,, | 165 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | *Pls.* | 3,759 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 504 |
| Turpentine, Vegetable | *Galls.* | 650 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 112 |
| Hid, Wood | ,, | 330 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 359 |
| Rhubard | ,, | 76 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 2,966 |
| Eggs, Fresh | *Pcs.* | 4,400 |
| Soda, Caustic | ,, | 1,676 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 2,757 |
| Wheat | ,, | 86,388 |

### PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Mar. 16.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Duck, White | *Yds.* | 752 |
| ,, Velvests, Dyed | ,, | 138 |
| ,, Voile, Printed. | ,, | 3,184 |
| Rubber Tires: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | *Pcs.* | 155 |
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 200 | *Pls.* 726 |
| ,, Thread Embroidery, in Skeins | ,, | 26 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Bolts and Nuts | ,, | 13 |
| Wire | ,, | 75 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Pipe Fittings | ,, | 28 |
| Rope | ,, | 201 |
| Zinc Plates | ,, | 39 |
| Ammonia, Anhydrous | ,, | 15 |
| Pineapples | ,, | 58 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 74 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 20 per cent. strength | ,, | 1,029 |
| 50 ,, ,, | ,, | 75 |
| Indigo Grains, Artificial: | | |
| 60 per cent. strength | *Pls.* | 37 |
| Leather, Cow, Patent | ,, | 3 |
| Newspapers, Old | ,, | 735 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 142 |
| Paper, Common Printing | ,, | 926 |
| Shrimps, Dried | ,, | 496 |
| Sugar, Refined | ,, | 18 |
| Sugar of Milk | ,, | 84 |
| Cigars | *Mille* | 18 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs* 1016 | *G. Units.* 64,083 |
| Automobiles, Parts of | ,, | 7,565 |
| Machinery, & Parts of | ,, | 19,998 |

### DIANA DOLLAR, March 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, Wheat | *Pls.* | 2,378 |
| Leather, Sole | ,, | 21 |
| Timber: | | |
| Laths | *Pcs.* | 2,370 |
| Softwood: | | |
| Rough Hews | *Sup ft.* | 31,660 |
| Ordinary, Sawn | ,, | 2,183,829 |
| Merchantable | ,, | 476,702 |

### TAKETOYO MARU, March 17.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Pongees, Honan | *Pls.* | 9,16 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 100 |
| ,, Hangchow | ,, | 169 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 146 |
| ,, ,, Hangchow | ,, | 405 |
| ,, ,, Wenchow | ,, | 23 |
| Gunpowders Ningpo | ,, | 14 |
| Egg Yolk, Dried | ,, | 368 |

### WALES MARU, March 16.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Borax, Refined | *P's.* | 992 |
| Newspapersr, Old | ,, | 420 |

### SHINYO MARU, March 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 900 | *Pls.* 3,273 |
| Rubacco, Tubes, Old | ,, | 16 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 3,688 |

### EMPRESS OF JAPAN, March 18.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cobalt, Oxide of | *Pls.* | 4 |
| Leather, Cow, Patent | ,, | 5 |

### EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, March 20.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, S'hai | *Bls.* 260 | *Pls.* 256.58 |
| Yellow, Tsintao | ,, 45 | ,, 43.64 |
| ,, Shanghai | ,, 5 | ,, 4.92 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, Deiren | *Bls.* 120 | ,, 125.48 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls.* 53 | *Pls.* 50 41 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan | ,, | 89.06 |
| Cotton Yarn, Waste | ,, | 111 |
| Straw Braid | ,, | 65 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 532 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 201 |
| ,, Fox, ,, | *Pcs.* | 305 |
| ,, Lamb, ,, | ,, | 5,872 |
| ,, Dog, ,, | ,, | 4,500 |
| ,, Kid, ,, | ,, | 5,309 |
| ,, Weasel, with Tails, | ,, | 20,000 |

### PRESIDENT JACKSON, March 20.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American | *Bls.* 1,499 | *Pls.* 5,505 |
| Zinc Sheets | ,, | 20 |
| Cheese | ,, | 16 |
| Canned Fruits | ,, | 200 |
| Milk, Evoporated | ,, | 66 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 19 |
| Newspapers, Old | ,, | 840 |
| Pitch | ,, | 620 |
| Sugar, White | ,, | 154 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 7,349 |
| Coffee | *Lb.* | 800 |
| Lemons, Fresh | *Mille* | 43 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 129 |
| Rubber Inner Tubes: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 71 |
| Motor-cars, and Partsof | *G. Units* | 1,577 |

### JAVANESE PRINCE, March 23.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony Regulus | *Pls.* | 420 |
| Oil, Tea | ,, | 307 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 626 |

### HOKUROKU MARU, March 24.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls* 210 | *Pls.* 206.97 |
| Silk Cocoon Strippings: | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls.* 87 | ,, 277.71 |
| Silk "Bourrettes": | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls* 103 | ,, 345.85 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan | ,, | 8.25 |
| Antimony, Crude | ,, | 840 |
| ,, Regulus | ,, | 420 |
| Beans, Green, Sma'l | ,, | 750 |
| Hides, Buffalo | ,, | 317 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 7,699 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 751 |
| ,, Sheep, ,, | *Pcs.* | 8,000 |
| ,, Lamb, ,, | ,, | 7,000 |
| ,, Rabbit, ,, | ,, | 10,000 |
| ,, ,, Tanned | ,, | 1,000 |

### GOLDEN PEAK, March 25.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Piece Goods | *Pls.* | 5.35 |
| ,, Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 11.92 |
| Antimony Regulus | ,, | 420 |
| Cotton Rags, Old | ,, | 957 |
| Feathers, Goose | ,, | 22 |
| ,, Duck | ,, | 344 |
| Hair, Human | ,, | 126 |
| Nutgalls | ,, | 435 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 622 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 62,796 |

### FERNMOOR, March 27.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 3,713 | *Pls.* 7,540 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets | *Pls.* | 672 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain | ,, | 172 |

### COLUMBIA, March 27.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, Hardwood: | | |
| Logs | *Sup ft* | 201,132 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn | ,, | 1,655,811 |
| Merchantable | ,, | 185,779 |

### CORNEVILLE, March 27.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brassware | *Pls.* | 29 |
| Bristles, Assorted | ,, | 23 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 18,542 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 1,067 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 455 |

# Chinese Government Railways

## Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

**From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers**
**From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers**

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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# *Would You Like to Make the Acquaintance of 1,200 Leading Chinese Men and Women?*

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The original publication of the first edition of this book more than ten years ago was inspired by a desire to become acquainted with the men and women who were at that time responsible for affairs in the Republic. Since that time the book has grown until the present edition, the consummation of three years of work, will contain the pictures and biographical sketches and latest addresses of some 1,200 men and women of China—leaders in the fields of business, finance, education, government service, the professions, etc.

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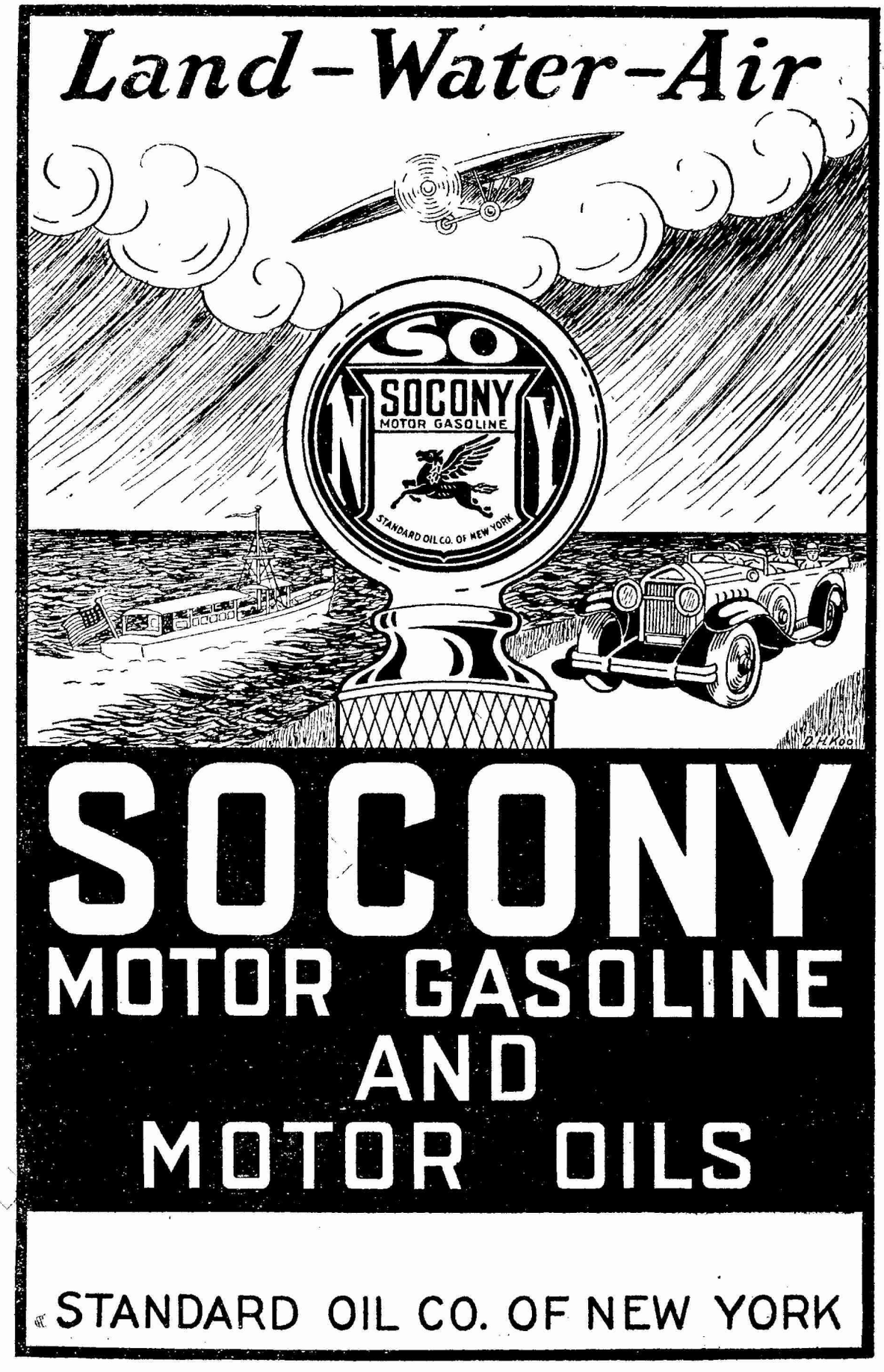


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